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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BRITAIN TO SOUND CONGRESS OPINION

Will Her Foreign Policy Be Changed?

FRANCE RESTIVE: BRITAIN ADVISES RESTRAINT

More Nazi-Fascist Troops For Franco

LONDNO, March 16.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

There was noticeable deepening anxiety and gloom in the lobbies of the House of Commons as one piece of bad news from Europe was followed by another.

FURTHER MENACE

To-day's developments are overshadowed by reports of enormous fresh German and Italian reinforements to Gen. Franco.

French Attitude

According to diplomatic circles, France has informed Britain that she is seriously considering the abandonment of Non-Intervention Policy on the advice of her Supreme Military Council, who fear that if no action is taken now, German and Italian troops would be menacing France's Southern Frontier.

The Contrast

This firm and definite attitude of France is in contrast to that of Britain, which, it is believed, is advising France to observe restraint.

Naturally in the lobbies of the House of Commons everyone is asking the one question: "Why is Mr. Chamberlain delaying the declaration of his new Foreign Policy as promised?"

BRITAIN'S MOVE

The only available reply to this question, however, is that in view of the gravity of the situation, British Government is perhaps consulting the Dominions and India before making any irrevocable decision.

Congress Being Sounded

It is also suggested that contacts made by Lord Lothian, during his recent Indian visit, would be useful for the British Government in sounding Congress opinion regarding India's attitude in the event of a definite change in Britain's foreign policy.

CHAMBERLAIN RESENTS LABOUR ULTIMATUM

LONDON, March 16.

Feeling was aroused in the House of Commons, when Mr. Chamberlain, pressed to indicate the Government's policy with regard to Czechoslovakia, declined, amid Ministerial cheers, to be rushed and objected to the Opposition ultimatum.

The subject was raised by Miss Wilkinson, who asked if the Government had given or intended to give Czechoslovakia a guarantee that her independence would be respected in the event of a similar action as taken against Austria.

The Prime Minister said he had nothing to add to the statement already made by Sir John Simon that British obligations towards Czechoslovakia were the same as those of other League members. The present situation was under consideration.

CHAMBERLAIN HECKLED.

Heckled by the Opposition the Prime Minister declared he must decline to be rushed to making an announcement prematurely on this very serious subject. The Government had to bear a great responsibility. At this time, it was altogether unreasonable for the leader of the Opposition to try to press the Government to make statements.

WHY ULTIMATUMS.

Maj. Attlee asked the Prime Minister to remember the great anxiety of the country in having a Government with no policy.

The Prime Minister: "Maj. Attlee cannot suppose that I am ignorant of public anxiety, but it is no reason why he should deliver ultimatums to me." (Lour Ministerial cheers).

After Mr. Maxton had suggested it was better for the Prime Minister to have an ultimatum from the leader of the Opposition than from some foreign Power the matter was dropped.

Anxiety About Spain

At a later stage Maj. Attlee questioned regarding the situation in Spain. He asserted that the Non-Intervention Agreement was being violated and British interests were gravely imperilled by the action of Powers in Spain, who had shown aggression in other parts of the world.

The Prime Minister replying said that the British Ambassador in Paris, Sir Eric Phipps, had received indication of the anxiety with which France viewed the present military position in Spain. The British Government were fully alive to the importance of recent developments, and were keeping close touch with the French Government.

The Opposition expressed grave dissatisfaction with the answer and a debate on this will begin at 7-30 p.m.

NO CONSCRIPTION.

An assurance that conscription will not be introduced in peacetime as far as the present Government are concerned was repeated by Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons, when Maj. Macnamara invited the Government to move in the direction of securing introduction of a non-party measure, providing for some form of national military training, on the lines of the Swiss model.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "I think Major Macnamara has in mind some form of national military training a sopposed to conscription, but I think it is evident the proposal could only be effectively carried out by compulsion."

PROTECTION FOR AUSTRIANS.

The possibility of League protection for Austrians unable to return to Austria was raised by Mr. Arthur Henderson at question time in the Commons.

Mr. Butler said it was a matter for the Council. The Government were considering the matter. The Opposition alleged that Austrian refugees were prevented from entering Britain yesterday.—Reuter.

How Austria Will Vote

Jews Out Of The Picture: Plebiscite Paper Contents

VIENNA, March 16.

The paper whereon Austria would vote in the plebiscite reads: "Do you recognise as our leader Adolf Hitler and thus the union between Austria and German Reich realised on March 13."

No Jews will be allowed to vote.—Reuter.

IL DUCE'S ADVICE TO AUSTRIA

Be Reconciled With Germany As It Is Inevitable

ROME, March 16.

In his first public speech since her Hitler's coup, Sgr. Mussolini addressed the Chamber of Deputies. He advised Austria to be reconciled with Germany as when an event is inevitable, it is better done with acquiescence. He declared that at noon on March 7 Dr. Schuschnigg asked his opinion on the Plebiscite. He answered it was a mistake adding: "It is a bomb, which would explode in your hand." Austria never asked for Italy's military help to defend Austrian Independence.

In conclusion, the Duce said: "For us, Fascists, all frontiers will be defended."—

HAND AND GLOVE WITH NAZIS

Sgr. Mussolini concluded his speech with reference to the Foreign comments on the Austrian Anschluss. He said that Germans now knew that the Rome-Berlin Axis was not an artificial diplomatic construction but a solid reality. The two nations, whose formation was parallel, could now co-operate to bring shattered Europe a feeling of equilibrium, which made it possible to hope for pacification between peoples.—Reuter.

OUTRAGE IN VIENNA

Maj. Fey And Family Shot Dead: Other Suicides Reported

VIENNA, March 16.

It is understood that Major Fey and family were shot dead by revolver, but the police have not made a statement. The news is generally unknown here. Other suicides are reported.—Reuter.

HITLER STANDS BY ITALY

MILAN, March 16.

The "Popolo d'Italia" Mussolini's paper, publishes an interview with Herr Hitler given at Vienna, in which Herr Hitler says: "I shall never forget what Italy has done. Our friendship is stronger and more solid than ever. We are ready to prove this friendship and gratitude, if one day Italy should need it."—Reuter.

BARON LOUIS ROTHSCHILD ARRESTED

VIENNA, March 16.

Baron Louis Rothschild, former President of the Austrian Kreditanstalt, has been arrested, according to the Vienna Press.—Reuter.

SPANISH PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS

Toulous Aerodrome Advised Of Expected Arrival?

TOULOUS, March 16.

The Aerodrome has been advised that the Spanish President Azana and Defence Minister Prieto are due to arrive any moment from Barcelona.

A later Barcelona message, however, says that no news is available there of any plans by President Azana to leave for France.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7)

STRENGTHENING CONGRESS PARTY

Sarat Bose Meets Nationalist-minded M.L.A.s

CALCUTTA, March 16.

With a view to further strengthening the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, convened a meeting of the Congress and other Nationalist-minded M.L.A.'s at his residence to-night. The meeting which was held in camera was attended by about a dozen Scheduled Class M.L.A.'s and some Proja Party M.L.A.'s in addition to the Congress members.

The meeting dispersed at about 11 p.m. after three hours frank discussion. It is believed that there is every prospect of most of the nationalist-minded M.L.A.'s both Muslims and Scheduled Class joining hands with the Congress Party in the near future in all its legislative programmes.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, was present at the meeting, but did not take part in the proceedings.—A. P.

Scheduled Classes Group To Meet Mahatma

"United Press" learns that before the Scheduled Caste Group commit themselves to a definite course of action to be taken in this connection, they would like to discuss the whole matter with Gandhiji. Accordingly, steps are in contemplation to arrange a meeting between the members of this Group and Mahatma Gandhi tomorrow or the day after.—United Press.

Tension Increases

Polish Soldiers Kidnap Lithuanian Policeman

KAUNAS, March 16.

The already tense situation between Poland and Lithuania has been further complicated by the reports of another frontier incident.

It is stated that fifteen Polish soldiers crossed the frontier and kidnapped a Lithuanian policeman.—Reuter.

"STANWELL" BOMBING VICTIM SUCCUMBS

TARRAGONA, March 16.

Captain Madsen, the Danish Non-Intervention Officer who was wounded, when British Steamer the "Stanwell" was bombed is dead.—Reuter

Portuguese Military Mission To Colonies

LISBON, March 16.

The Portuguese are sending a Military Mission to Portugal's African Colonies to study the problems of Colonial defence.—Reuter.

Treason Trials In Madrid

MADRID, March 16.

Special tribunals to deal with cases of treason, espionage and defeatism opened at Madrid to-day will judge all cases within 72 hours after arrest. Penalties which will be heavy must be ratified by the High Tribunal for Espionage at Barcelona. Appeals will not be allowed and sentences will be carried out immediately.—Reuter.

HOME MINISTER TO MEET GANDHIJI

CALCUTTA, March 16.

It is understood the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, will meet Gandhiji to-morrow afternoon when negotiations will formally commence.—A. P

Clouston At Basra

BASRA, March 16.

Clouston arrived at 14-00 G.M.T. and took off at 15-05.—Reuter.

Indo-British Trade Negotiations

ZAFRULLAH LEAVES LONDON

Delegation To Pay Another Visit To England In June

LONDON, March 16.

Sir Mohamad Zafrulla Khan, the Indian Commerce Member is leaving for India to-morrow.

Zafrullah Keeps Mum

Interviewed by Reuter he said that the progress of the Anglo-Indian Trade negotiations was maintained to the time of his departure. He would naturally have to submit to the Government of India the results of his conversations, therefore, he was unable to make a statement. If it was found on his return to India that such progress had been made as to enable the negotiations to be continued such stage would be undertaken in India.

Indian Delegation Again

It is understood from other sources that the treaty framework is well defined leaving details for discussion in India. It is possible that the Indian Delegation will return to England in June for the final phase.—Reuter.

Bengal Ministry To Release All Detenus?

Case Of Andaman Prisoners To Be Scrutinised By I. C. S. Judges?

Restrictions On Movements Of Others To Go: "Deserving" Andamans Politicals To Be Set Free: Gandhiji To Meet Brabourne This Week

CALCUTTA: March 16.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF THE REMAINING DETENUS, THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON THOSE WHO ARE NOW IN HOME OR VILLAGE DOMICILE BY THE END OF THIS MONTH AND THE GRADUAL RELEASE OF REGULATION III PRISONERS IN BATCHES OF TWO OR THREE—these are the proposals the Bengal Ministry will, the Associated Press understands, place before Gandhiji, when he meets the former to-morrow or the day after.

As regards the Andaman and other political prisoners, the attitude of the Ministry seems to be, as far as these prisoners are concerned, that the Ministry is prepared to consider the release of deserving cases and scrutinise them by two I. C. S. Judges.

By deserving cases, the Government means those the major portion of whose term of imprisonment has already expired and those who have been ailing for a long time.

The Government however, is not willing to release those who are considered dangerous to the peace of the country.

Considerable speculation is rife as to the possibility of an interview between Gandhiji and Lord Brabourne.

On enquiry in well-informed circles, the Associated Press learns that such a meeting between the Bengal Governor and Gandhiji will take place in the course of this week after which a decision of the Government, following Ministers' negotiation with Gandhiji will be announced.

GANDHIJI'S BLOOD PRESSURE RISING

An appreciable increase in the blood pressure of Gandhiji was noticed this morning when immediately after his arrival he was examined by Dr. Sunil Bose. Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Bose and others are examining him again this afternoon. In the meantime Gandhiji has been advised to have complete rest for the day.—A. P.

GANDHIJI REACHES CALCUTTA

Deputation Of Released Politicals To Wait On Him

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning by the B. N. Railway, Bombay Mail to continue negotiations with the Bengal Government for the release of detenus and political prisoners.

A crowd of several hundred Congressmen and others assembled at the station and greeted Gandhiji with shouts of "Gandhiji-ki-Jai", and on alighting from the train he was received and garlanded by the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. Desai, Mr. Peyarelal and Dr. Miss Sushila Nair.

Gandhiji and party are staying at the Elgin Road residence of Sarat Chandra Bose, member of the Congress Working Committee.

Although no programme has yet been announced, it is understood that Gandhiji will receive this evening a deputation of released political prisoners led by Mr. Satindra Nath Sen, Secretary of the Detenus Release Committee.—A.P.

NO ANXIETY FOR GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA: March 16.

Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Sunil Bose examined Mahatma Gandhi at 12 noon to-day and issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The condition of the health of Mahatma Gandhi is much better to-day than what it was when Mahatmaji left Calcutta in November last. The fluctuations of blood pressure are kept under control.

"Therefore this morning's increase in Mahatmaji's blood-pressure, which was as high as 214, need not cause any anxiety to anybody."

The Associated Press understands that Mahatma Gandhi will be able to carry out his normal programme of work in Calcutta without any fear of a setback being caused to his health.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was closeted with Mahatmaji after the medical examination for more than an hour when it is understood the political prisoners and detenus' question was discussed.—A. P.

ABUL KALAM AND SARKAR SEE MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Mahatma Gandhi, who felt a little tired after the long train journey, had a comparatively less crowded programme to go through to-day.

He spent the afternoon meeting distinguished callers, including Rev. C. F. Andrews, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and the Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister to the Government of Bengal.

Mahatmaji held his usual evening prayers on the terrace of the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

Before this, he met the Secretary of the Political Prisoners' Release Committee, who gave him an idea of the issues at present agitating the minds of the detenus and political prisoners and in respect whereof they expected Gandhiji to press for relief.—United Press.

LATHI CHARGE ON CROWD

JUBBULPORE, March 16.

Cases of stray assaults are continuing, though the situation is sufficiently under control. The total injured is 67 being 45 Hindus and 22 Muslims. The Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police visited the disturbed areas. The condition of four injured persons is serious, while the dying declaration of one victim has been recorded.

It is reported the trouble started when stones were thrown on a Hindu procession in McLoniganj, which was the scene of the Dussera riots. The police separated the rioters after making a mild lathi charge.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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Wanted influential workers. Highly paying job, sideline or full time. New field. Apply sharp with social reference to Adhyatmik Shakti Karyalaya, 340, Thakurdwar, Bombay. (9970)

Wanted a trained and experienced Midwife for a Maternity Home. Apply with testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable to The Secretary, Vaishya Sudharak Mandal, Kotah, (Rajputana). (9874)

Wanted—Paid Inspectors to appoint Agents and to organise and sell our Marriage Aid Certificates and Relief Bonds of Rs. 5 each, under which loans are granted free of interest. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Allowances extra. Apply: The Sudhama Provident Funds, Ltd., New Delhi. (9905)

Wanted—Temporary Laboratory Assistant for Dept. of Chemistry and Assaying for 3 months from 22nd. April. Possibility longer engagement later. Pay Rs. 75 per month. Good Degree in Inorganic Chemistry, some knowledge of Metallurgy or Mineral Chemistry preferred. Teaching experience useful but not essential. Applications stating age, qualifications, province of domicile should reach the Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (E. I. Ry.) by 26th March, 1938. (8142)

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Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9969, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

With effect from the 17th March, 1938, the address of the Royal Iraqi Consulate General, Bombay, will be as follows:—

ROYAL IRAQI CONSULATE GENERAL,
"Panorama", 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
Consul General for Iraq.

(8164)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

We have pleasure in announcing that Dr. D. N. Gupta, B.A., M.D. (Homeo) a highly experienced doctor qualified in the Hering's Homoeopathic Medical College (Chicago, U.S.A.) with clinical experience of over thirty years standing—a true Hahnemmanian—will attend our Pharmacy from 17th daily from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

BANAJI'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Direct Importers of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Medicines.
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THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

Notification of an Improvement Scheme under Section 354C(1)(A)(c) PALTON ROAD ESTATE—IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Scheme No. 73 for accommodating poorer & Working Classes.

PURSUANT to Section 354C-(1)(A)(c) of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that with the approval of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay already obtained, I, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, propose to make an Improvement Scheme for a portion of Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which area is shown by red lines on a Map (being plan No. 938 dated the 18th October, 1937).

The total area of the lands required is approximately 5,228 sq. yards. All the lands comprised in the Scheme are already vested in the Corporation and no acquisition of land will be necessary.

The Map (being plan No. 938 dated the 18th October 1937) of the area comprised in the Scheme may be seen during office hours at the office of the said Corporation at Cruikshank Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1938.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

(8083)

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

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Saint NAMDEO taught the world that an inch of practice is better than a full-page of precept. See "NAMDEO" at the CENTRAL.

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"THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI, "Duniya-na-Mane"
Daily, 5, 8 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA TALKIES CHARNI RD.

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"MEETHA ZAHAR"
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INFLUENCE AND HISTORY OF I. L. O.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' Broadcast Talk

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in the course of his broadcast talk on Indian Labour and International Labour Office on 5th inst. said:—

In order to understand the influence that the International Labour Office has had in the past or is likely to have in the future on India and Indian Labour, it is necessary to understand the organisation of the International Labour Office and its history since its very inception in 1919.

The International Labour Organisation is a self governing branch of the League of Nations.

The I.L.O. like the League, was set up under the treaty of Versailles.

The aim of the founders of the I. L. O. was the establishment of universal peace based upon social justice. What they had in mind was the creation of an association of States, which could enable its members to better labour conditions by international agreements.

The improvement that they deemed was regarding, working hours, wages, supply of labour education and protection against other factory conditions.

The policy of the I.L.O. is strictly non-political and economically non-partisan, as is ensured by its form of organisation.

The machinery of the I.L.O. comprises three parts (1) the International Labour Conference, (2) the International Labour Office, (3) the Governing Body.

The Conference, which meets at least once a year, each member State having four delegates, two representing the Government and one each the employers and the workers.

The functions of the Conference are (1) to discuss the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, (2) to discuss labour conditions, with a view to drawing up international agreements, (3) to receive reports made annually by member States.

The International Labour Organisation and its principal duties are (1) to prepare the ground for the Conference by collecting, all the available data, (3) to collect and distribute information on all matters relating to the internaitonal adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour in response to repeated demands. The object of the International Labour Organisation is to promote national labour legislation.

Uptodate more than 60 Conventions dealing with such subjects as hours of work, minimum wage, child labour, vacation with pay, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and social insurance of different kinds have been adopted by the Conference.

The question is in what way have the work and the decisions called Conventions or Recommendations, affected and reacted on our country. Without fear of contradiction, I maintain that the existence and the work of the I.L.O. have stimulated and accelerated the speed of labour legislation in India and during the last 18 years of the existence of the I. L. O. India is proud to have put on its Statute Book, the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, the Maternity Benefits Act of Bombay, Madras and C. P., the Trade Disputes Act of 1929, the Bombay Trade Disputes and Conciliation Act of 1934, the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, Children (pledging of labour) Act of 1933—Indian Dock Labourers Act of 1934, Indian Mines Act of 1935-36 etc. etc.

The idealism which created the International Labour Conference is dead with no sign of revival at any future date that one can imagine. Its moral influence has been torpedodeod by the selfishness and greed of the strongest members of the League of Nations and the League's moral bankruptcy and political impotence resulting therefrom.

India can therefore no longer look to Geneva or international public opinion for any help in furtherance of labour legislation. That does not mean that India has no more use of the I.L.O. The I.L.O. has supplied and will go on supplying full fodder to India by way of statistical and other information based on research work.

It would be pertinent to refer to the Whitley Commission Report Chapter on Labour and Constitution:—

"So far as Labour legislation is concerned, the question is that of the power which should be exercised by the central and the provincial legislatures respectively. The chief argument is that without uniformity sound legislation is extremely difficult to secure. When the question was first raised in India it led to the rejection of the Idea of a provincial Act. But recently it has been recognised that without unity progress is difficult. Thus co-operation and co-ordination in respect of labour legislation, particularly co-ordination is one of the valuable assets for progress in India.

Under the new Constitution, labour is a provincial subject and to meet the difficulties co-operation between provinces is necessary with a view to have uniformity and similarity of legislation throughout the country.

LANDLORDS OPPOSE RENT ACT

Plea For Law Of Supply And Demand

The following are extracts from a memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by the Landlords Association with reference to the two private Bills, for regulating the rents of the premises in the Bombay Presidency, introduced in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly by Messrs. S C. Joshi and Ali Bahadur Khan respectively.

"I have, in the first instance, to bring to the notice of Government the fact that, so far as the Association is aware, in no part of the civilised countries of the world, there is any legislation to control or regulate the rents of buildings. Everywhere the regulation of rents is left to the economic law of supply and demand and it would be most unusual if any measure of this kind is allowed to be considered in regard to one city only in one part of the whole of India.

"The Association begs to point out that investment in landed property is one of the many forms of investment, subject to normal fluctuations in value, as is the case with investment in such securities as Government paper, stocks and shares. Localities which, at one time, commanded, by virtue of their situation, high rents and appreciated values, heavily depreciated in value, in consequent of changed conditions.

"The Association begs further to point out that the proposed legislation is tantamount to capital levy, not for the benefit of the people of the Province as a whole but for the special benefit of those people who claim the right to come and live in Bombay and demand that they should be allowed to occupy private property on payment, not of the normal economic rent but on special terms dictated by the force of legislation. The principle of hospitality must obviously be voluntary and not compulsory, as seems to be the idea of the Hon'ble Members who have thought fit to introduce Bills on the subject in the local legislatures.

LOSS OF CAPITAL?

"The proposed legislation would not only depreciate the value of property in Bombay city to which the legislation is proposed to be applied in the first instance but would impose heavy loss of capital. The Municipal Corporation is authorised by law to obtain its revenue mainly from property taxes. The result of artificial reduction of rents in Bombay city would automatically reduce municipal revenue. It is futile to expect that the Corporation would be able to bring about any appreciable retrenchment in municipal expenditure. As a matter of fact increased taxation was recently proposed. If any legislation of the kind is passed, the Corporation will have no alternative but to heavily raise the General Tax.

"The Association wishes further to point out that there is no obligation on the tenants to occupy any particular building at the rates of rent asked for by the house-owners. They have complete freedom of choosing such accommodation as they are able to pay for, from amongst the large number of vacancies which are always available."

Plea For High School At Borivli

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the residents of Dahisar was held at the office of the Village Panchayat, Dahisar, on Sunday last, Mr. Jeshtaram S. Kapadia, the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, a member of the School Board Bombay Suburban District, and the President of the Borivli Education Society, presiding. Mr. Y. R. Tawde, the Sar Panch of the Village Panchayat, stressed the necessity of a High School at Borivli, particularly for Deccani Community of Dahisar, Babai and other adjacent villages and other speakers joined with him.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY IN THE HIMALAYAS

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKHIDHANG, (By Mail.)

The hundred-and-third birthday anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna was celebrated on the 4th instant at the Vivekananda Ashram in Shyamtalal in the district of Almora, U.P. The place is located on a beautiful mountain top at an altitude of 5,500 feet above the sea-level in the interior of the Himalayas, commanding a grand view from all directions. The day dawned with a charming sun and the Ashram presented a gala appearance from the early hours of the morning. Men, women and children, irrespective of caste and creed, within an area of eight square miles began to pour in from different villages. In a specially erected pandal, big portraits of Sri Ramanrishna, Swami Vivekananda, Lord Buddha, Acharya Sankara and other gods and goddesses were tastefully decorated with evergreens and heaps of various Himalayan flowers. In the forenoon special devotional songs were sung, and a portion from the life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna was read.

In the afternoon, a meeting was convened, Swami Amohananda presiding. Swami Apurvananda also spoke. Swamiji made an appeal also for funds in the name of the hundreds of hill people, who are receiving help from the local Sevashrama. With a vote of thanks to the chair and to Swami Virajananda, the founder of the Ashram, the meeting came to a close.

Fourth Indian Industries Fair At Bombay

The Fourth Indian Industries Fair will be held on the Azad Maidan, Bombay, from 19th March to 18th April.

This exhibition is being organised by the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., Bombay. The object of holding it is to popularise Swadeshi products, give the fullest publicity to Swadeshi industries and to provide a place for the producer, distributor and consumer to meet and understand each other's point. Three exhibitions were held in the past, by this organisation and they proved very successful.

The forthcoming exhibition will be held on a grand scale.

SCREEN'S SMARTEST STAR
RATANBAI
in
IMPERIAL'S
"USHNE KYA SOCHA"
OR
"THE PRISONER'S WIFE"
A tense emotional Drama which moves you by force of its dramatic depth.
Featuring:—
W. M. KHAN, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI, POONAWALA, MUKHTAR, ASUJEE, SURAIYA, ANANT MARATHE.
Director:—Mr. HAFESJEE.
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

DID YOU HEAR THE MESSAGE OF
SAIN BABA
IN
WADIA BROTHERS

LUTAROO LALNA
Directed By HOMI WADIA
DID YOU SEE
OUR EXPLOITS IN THIS MY GREATEST DIAMOND THRILLER?
AND HAVE YOU HEARD
RASHTRAPATI SUBHASH BOSE, SARDAR PATEL, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU &
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN
HARIPURA CONGRESS
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IF YOU HAVE NOT
RUSH TO THE
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YOU ARE MISSING A GREAT PICTURE AND A GREAT TOPICAL
DAILY 1-45; 5; 8 & 11 P.M.
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Nomination To Go From Civic Boards

Harijans To Have Reserve Seats In Joint Electorate

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes a Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Municipal Borough Act, 1925. The statement of objects and reasons says:—

It is proposed that nomination in the case of all municipal boards should be abolished and that elective representation should be given by means of reservation of seats in joint electorates to Harijans and backward tribes and where necessary, to women and to minority communities for whom separate constituencies have been formed in the legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935. The intention is that the reservation of seats for Harijans, backward tribes and, where necessary, for other minority communities should be on a population basis, as far as possible. It is also proposed to give an option to the Muhammadans in any Muhammadan constituency in a district (a) to declare that the said Muhammadan constituency be abolished and (b) to have representation in general constituencies.

The Bill is intended to achieve the above objects.

SALE PROCEEDS TO BE REFUNDED

Govt. Orders Regarding Karmaweer Press

The Bombay Government have issued orders directing the District Magistrate of Dharwar to refund to Mr. R. R. Divakar, a member of the Gandhi Sevak Sang, a hundred rupees and proceeds of the sale of Karmaweer Printing Press, Dharwar, owned by Mr. Divakar.

It will be recalled that in the second Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932 the press was confiscated and sold in a public auction as a banned volunteer organisation quartered the press in their premises while Mr. Divakar was in prison.—A. P.

DAHISAR RESIDENTS' MEETING

(From A Correspondent)

DAHISAR (By Mail).

A meeting of the residents of Dahisar was held on Sunday last to consider the desirability of starting a High School at Borivli Mr. Jeshtaram S. Kapadia presided.

Mr. Jeshtaram explained the work that had already been done by the Society in conducting an Anglo-Gujerati Middle School which came into existence as a result of a handsome donation of Rs. 50,000/- given by Seth Gopalji Hemraj for the construction of the building.

He said that the school was being conducted with all sorts of modern educational equipments and that now the Society had decided to open English I, II, III classes for the Marathi students. Concluding he appealed to the residents of Dahisar to send their children to the School.

BOMBAY SOUTH SCORING A GOAL AGAINST THE BOMBAY NORTH IN THE LADIES' EXHIBITION HOCKEY MATCH ON TUESDAY IN BOMBAY.

Congratulatory Address To G. G. Morarji

(From A Correspondent)

Under the presidentship of Professor V. G. Rao, a gathering was held under the auspices of the Friends' Debating Circle, on Sunday, last, in the compound of Bai Lilavati alias Kabubai Lalubhai Hindu High School at Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S TRIBUTE

Prof. S. R. Davar while congratulating, on behalf of the Friends' Debating Circle and the Friends and Admirers, discussed the policy of Mr. G. G. Morarji, which uplifted him (Mr. Morarji) in every walk of public life. In the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. Morarji, Prof. S. R. Davar said, further worked selflessly for the cause of the poor and needy and that the valuable work gave him (Mr. Morarji) an opportunity of being the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Prof. Davar was followed by many other speakers among them were Messrs. K. H. Goregaonkar, Mohanlal Desai, M. N. Talpade and others.

Miss Penina Kolatkar in a Marathi speech paid tributes to Mr. Morarji's service as a City Father.

Mr. D. V. Javle then introduced Mr. Morarji.

MORARJI'S REPLY

Mr. Morarji in his reply to the address read by Miss Hirabai Kolatkar said that he did not deserve the praise mentioned in the address. He accepted the invitation to pass the evening in a meeting of his old friends. Mr. Morarji assured the Friends' Debating Circle of help for its uplift and growth.

An "at home" was given after which the congratulatory address was presented in a silver casket.

Members of the Shri Samarth Lathi Mandal, who demonstrated Physical Feats at Goa, Panjim and Mhapsa.
Sitting (L to R): (2nd) Master V. Mulagaonkar. (weight-lifting champion, Goa) (3rd) Jocky Potya (Hon. Sec.), (4th) Viswanath.
Standing (L to R): (1st) K. G. Naik (who is awarded Gold Medal by Goa Governor), (2nd) Master Kanade, (4th) Master Gandhi.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION AT TOWN HALL

Third Venture Of Bombay Camera Pictorialists

BY: M. C. T.)

Camera Pictorialists of Bombay have once again exhibited varied and well-chosen collection of International Photographic Art at the Town Hall. This little group of lovers of the photographic Art has been successful to a great extent in procuring some of the best works of the photographers of 25 different countries. It took over a year to obtain the same. The collection includes about two-hundred prints which were selected from over one-thousand-one-hundred prints sent from different parts of the world. Mr. N. B. Cooper, the Honorary Secretary, and the Selection Committee scrutinised and selected the prints for exhibition.

The first exhibition arranged by the Pictorialists of Bombay was the All-India Photographic Exhibition held in Bombay in 1913 and in 1935 they had their second exhibition which was the first attempt they made at organising an International Salon. Having been successful on both these occasions they have endeavoured this time to place before the public their second Indian International Salon. This group within its short period of existence has shown good progress and it aims at promoting the interest of photographic art in India, having an ambition to secure a good place for India on the map of the photographic world. Thus they call this exhibition "Indian" International Salon and in accordance with their ideal the rewards they offer of silver and bronze plaques bear the meditating pose of Lord Gautama Buddha.

The outstanding feature of the Exhibition is its variety, not only in having diversity of subjects but also in the technique of photographic art, as some are results of tricks in photography while others belong to the pure school of photography. Mr. S. K. Koparkar of Poona gets the Indian Award for his master-study of "Boatman" while amongst other Indian exhibitors, Messrs. S. K. Unwalla, S.J. Khambatta, K. J. Khandalawalla and Patel Aravind in their pictures "B.F.B. Station Master" "Mother", "Shepherd Boys", "Brewing Mischief" respectively have attained great success. Amongst the well-known foreign photographers are the works of Erno Vedas (Hungary), J. Dudley Jhonston (England), John B. Eaton (Australia), and J. H. Ahern (England) are outstanding.

Photography the mother of cinema industry, is only hundred years old and is becoming indispensable to scientists and artists as it is one of the most potent mediums for obtaining accuracy and for awakening emotion. It is upto the schools of Bombay to make the best of the concessions and the opportunity offered by this association as students will find the exhibition informative as well as interesting.

The Exhibition is daily open upti[illegible] 22nd March at the Town Hall from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. and it is hoped that the public of Bombay will give due response to it.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ram Singh Ratansingh, a Sikh, surrendered to-day at the Princess Street Police Station as he was wanted by the police in connection with an acid throwing case.

Suspecting the fidelity of his mistress, he is alleged to have sprinkled some acid on her face yesterday morning. She received severe burns and was removed to hospital.

Over 50 Holi Arrests In City

More than 50 persons of the "Holi Merry-Makers" fraternity were arrested to-day in different parts of the City on a charge of causing obstruction to the public.

Most of the arrested persons belong to the Maharbowrie, Princess Street, Nagpada and Lamington Road sections.

East Indians' Move To Do Away With Dowry System

A large gathering of the East Indian inhabitants in city and suburbs was held in the compound of Mr. Philip Luis on Saturday last to consider the question of abolishing the Dowry System.

A resolution was passed urging the members of the community to hold meetings in their respective villages and submit in writing to the honorary Secretary of the World East Indian Association, their opinion as to how they propose to arrive at a solution of the problem.

The question of introduction of prohibition of liquor during marriage ceremonies was also raised. It will come up for discussion at the next general meeting of the Association.

Grant Medical College Students' Demand

Refuse To Resume Work Before Grievances Are Redressed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

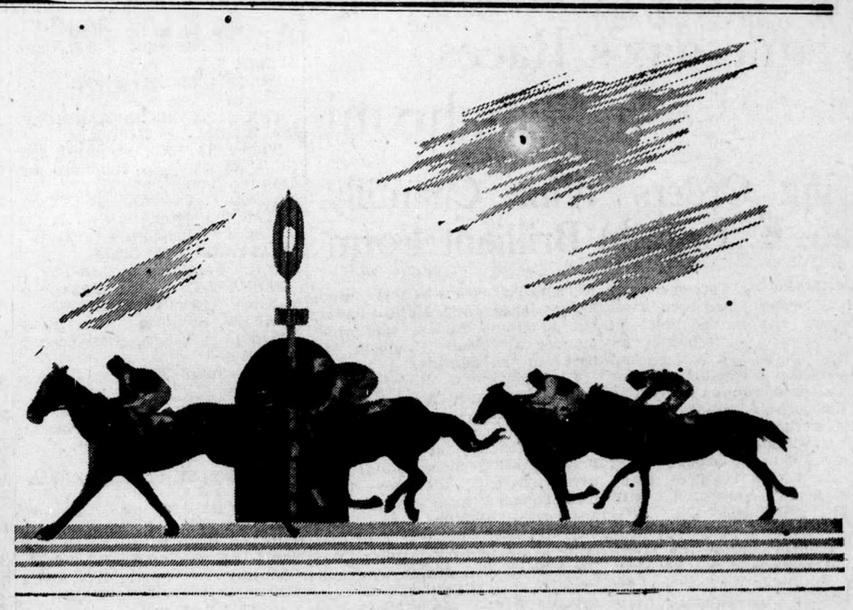
"Give us our vacations", was the cry everywhere in the Grant Medical College grounds to-day. The strike situation remains unchanged and both the parties are adamant in their attitude.

The College authorities want the students to call off the strike before considering their demands. The students insist on a favourable reply before calling off the strike.

Interesting developments are expected in a couple of days. It appears that a batch of students will wait in deputation to-morrow on the Chief Minister.

The students did not attend today to the hospital duties.

The professors and the Dean, it is said, tried to persuade the students to call off the strike but they were not in a mood to resume work unless their grievances were redressed.



BOMBAY RACES

Saturday 19th March

Monday 21st March

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM —— COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI—BOOKING ON THE COURSE.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved)

Bombay Races

DENTISTS' DINNER

Nair Hospital College Function

(From A Correspondent).

The second annual dinner of the Nair Hospital Dental College Licentiates' Association was held at the Green's on Saturday last at 8 p.m.

A toast to 'St. Appolonia—The Patroness of Dentistry' was raised. Dr. A. B. Alvares, the secretary then read the report of the year which showed that out of 18 Licentiates practising in Bombay 16 are the members, of the Association.

Dr. H. J. Lobo emphasised the need for 'Medico-Dental Co-operation' since there is neither Recognition nor Registration to safeguard the qualified dentist. He appealed to all members to continue taking active part in all affairs that would lend opportunities to improve the social status of the Bombay Licentiates.

APPEAL TO OUTSIDERS.

Dr. S. D. Gokhale appealed to the 'out-side Bombay' practising licentiates to join the Association and attend at least the yearly dinners. He also showed how very helpful it would be for them to be affiliated to the central body, which always would strive to safeguard their interests so far as recognition, registration and social status were concerned. He further urged the need of starting 'Dental Health Propaganda' in schols and colleges by means of charts, lectures, slides etc., to make the younger generation 'dental conscious,' which, would increase the status and use of preventive dentistry, and also serve to increase, the demand for qualified dental practitioners. He requested all licentiates to become the Associate members of the British Dental Association (which they are eligible to become) and thus enhance their status and make them look dignified in the eyes of the members of the sister profession and the public as well. Lastly he suggested the appointment of a sub-committee which would gather information about suitable centres in the Bombay Presidency for dental practice, which would be supplied to newly passed Licentiate-members, who wish to settle outside Bombay.

These UNSIGHTLY skin eruptions

WHEN you suffer from offensive skin eruptions, pimples and boils, start taking Bristol's Sarsaparilla immediately. They are symptoms of impure blood and Bristol's Sarsaparilla is nature's own remedy for such ailments.

Extracts of plants, shrubs and roots having medicinal properties are the base of this world renowned blood purifier. Take it for a renovation of your entire system and to clear your complexion of blemishes. Doctors have recommended Bristol's Sarsaparilla for nearly a century.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

B. 24

KARVE DAY FUND

(From A Correspondent.)

The Life-workers of the Hindu Widows' Home Association have started the Karve Day Fund by contributing at least Rs. 50 each and the teachers in the institution have also given their mite. Persons connected closely with the institution are contributing liberally and the preliminary list of donations is given below.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Rs. 100; R. B. Prof. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, Poona, Rs. 100; Mrs. Yamubai Sahasrabuddhe, Poona, Rs. 100; Mr. R. K. Bhide, Poona, Rs. 100; Dr. N. L. Ranade, Poona, Rs. 100; Mrs. Varubai Shevade, Poona, Rs. 100; Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, Bombay, Rs. 100; Mrs. Shantabai Bhatawadekar, Hingne, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Karve, Hingne, Rs. 100; Prof. V. M. Joshi, Poona, Rs. 62/8; Prof. R. K. Lagu, Poona, Rs. 62/8; Mr. B. S. Kamat, Poona, Rs. 50; Prof. Pimpalkhare, Poona, Rs. 50; Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande, Rs. 50; Prof. N. M. Athavale, Rs. 50; Mr. V. A. Modak, Satara, Rs. 50; Mrs. Sharadabai Sathaye, Dhulia, Rs. 50; Mrs. Gangubai Tambole, Rs. 50; Mr. D. M. Damle, Rs. 30; Prof. R. H. Kelkar, Rs. 25; Mr. M. S. Mone, Rs. 25; Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Poona, Rs. 25; Mr. P. V. Deo, Hingne, Rs. 20 and Mrs. Sitabai Chitn[illegible] Rs. 20.

The All-India Spinners Association, Adampur Doaba, has opened three spinning centres in the famine stricken areas of Hissar District. Seth Ramchandra and Seth Benarsidas have given Rs. 2,000 each towards this venture.

Announcement

New Asiatic

LIFE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.,

has great pleasure to announce the appointment of M/s. SHAMSUNDER BROS., as the CHIEF AGENTS for Maharashtra, Karnatak and S. M. States. This company, under the safe and sound management of Messrs Birla Bros. Ltd., (The merchant princes of India), has achieved marvellous results during the four years of its short career. It is one of the first 20 Indian Life Offices in respect of fresh business.

It has recently opened a Branch Office at Jalgaon and with the expansion of their business in Maharashtra, this Chief Agency has been fixed up.

Permanent And Hereditary Renewal Commission Is Payable

All those desirous to take up the representation of this Co. will please write to :—

BRANCH MANAGER, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, or BOMBAY.

SHAMSUNDER BROS., Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, BOMBAY 1.

Wednesday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Flying Orders Wins Chantilly Plate E. Britt In Brilliant Form

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Recent racing has been most fertile in its production of "doubles" and "trebles" for owners, trainers and jockeys but at Mahaluxmi yesterday, Edgar Britt stepped up on anything that the jockeys have done during the week by riding three of the nine winners

Jimmy Robinson brought off a double for Mr. M. D. Petit, Wally Sibbritt being associated with both the stable successes.

Whilst several well favoured horses scored during the afternoon, backers could not have had a very profitable afternoon for first fancies were generally beaten.

The Calcutta owned Flying Orders won the Chantilly Plate by a short head from Multissimo. He owed his success to the patient handling of B. Rook and came from a long way back to peg back the Bobbili horse in an exciting struggle. Karaway secured the minor placing and among the beaten was Lucullus, who was backed as if defeat was out of the question. The son of Manna never shaped like a winner at any stage and it is hard to believe that he was outclassed in this field.

Sarason found a winning opportunity on the St. Cloud Handicap wherein he came along with a sparkling run to beat Paper Boy, one of the best backed. Black Peril, in spite of a slow beginning was moving fast over the last furlong. He passed a number of horses to finish up a good third at the end.

A CLOSE FINISH.

A warm favourite in the Phoenix Park Plate Bold Alan could not manage anything better than a fourth. After Le Baron and Greek Artist had made the running for four furlongs Silverton joined the fray and in a sharp tussle accounted for Greek Artist by a head. Low Tide, always prominent, held Bold Alan for the third placing.

The result of the Tralee Plate was in accordance with recent form. Come Up now in receipt of four pounds from Wait-a-Bit reversed the Elephanta Plate placings. Mrs. L. Musry's four year old was a lucky winner, for the Akalkot candidate must have won had he not met with some interference a furlong or so from home. Mademoiselle Eileen held the beaten others who were a very moderate lot.

The Starter failed to get his field of three runners away on level terms in the Nursery Plate. The raging hot favourite Boat Drill jumped out a good twenty lengths ahead of his two rivals and won a colourless race on a tight rein. He is a nicely grown three year old Indian-bred gelding by Paradine out of Cruising and will go on to better things.

EASY WINNER

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's sturdy grey Silver Star was a good winner of the Alexandria Handicap Division I Running up to the form he is known to possess he had no difficulty in holding the heavily weighted Violence who was a slightly better favourite. White Flower ran with notable stoutness to fill the lesser placing.

Unfancied by most people because his last display had been the reverse of encouraging Great Star, well served by Meekings, got his unwanted head in front in Division II of the Alexandria Plate and returned a dividend of Rs. 301. The place getters were Shogat Aziz and Majid Pasha, but Thousand Dollars who commanded a ready backing was never in the fighting.

The Kolhapur owned Golden Ticket maintained a winning sequence when taking the Delta Plate, Division II. The smart Chestnut three year old was the first market choice and was never troubled to win from Kaid Saoud, King of Diamonds and several others.

Gazal won Division I of the Delta Plate in easy fashion from Great Feast and Jirnas. The well favoured Taj Mijlat with poor assistance from the saddle, was never in it with a chance.

A number of investors correctly nominated the Daily Double and received Rs. 90|8 as a dividend. The Daily Treble also correctly forecasted, paid out Rs. 604|8.

THE NURSERY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. For Indian Horses in Class IV, 3 years old Maidens at the time of starting. W. A. raised 17 lbs.

Messrs M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's BOAT DRILL W. Sibbritt 1
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN CHANCE, 8-7 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's WARRIOR, E. Britt .. 3

Time 1 minute, 7 seconds.
Won by: 3 lengths, 10 lengths.
Tote paid Rs. 12 for win.
All ran.
Favourite: Boat Drill.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE DELTA PLATE. Div. 1.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Messrs S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL, 8-0, Fazal Rehman 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT FEAST 7-8, Fitzerald .. 2
Messrs H. Fazalbhoy and S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 7-8, Yeshwant Devne 3
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's FAHAD PASHA 7-8, B. Bellal .. 4

Won by 4 lengths. 1|2 length and 5 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 52 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 28 and Rs. 20 for places.
Not Run:—Anant 8-10, The Knut 8-10, Shamsoonder 7-8.
Favourite Taj Mijlat.
Winner trained by A. J. L. Talib.

THE DELTA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET 7-11, E. Britt 1
Mrs. S. Bose's KAID SAOUD 7-11, W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. Fahad Jarulla's KING OF DIAMONDS 8-3, Selby .. 3
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's LAYIQ PASHA 8-10 Jadhav. 4

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 3 lengths, and 5 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 50 2|5 seconds.
Favourite Golden Ticket.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 for places.
Not Run:—Sunspot 8-10, and Al Rabi 8-3.
Winner trained by Powar.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT STAR 8-3, Meekings 1
Mr. Syed Mustapha's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-9, Obaid .. 2
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MAJID PASHA 8-4, Kassim Hassan 3
Madame Neim's SARKHAT 7-10, W. Sibbritt 4

Won by 1 length, short-head, 2 lengths.
Time:—1min. 36secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 301 for Win, Rs. 73, Rs. 36 and Rs. 41 for Places.
Winner trained by owner.

THE TRALEE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. L. Musry's COME UP 9-0 Munro 1
The Raja of Akalkot's WAIT-A-BIT 9-4, Burn 2
Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 8-2, Marrable 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TALL STORY 7-11, Meekings 4

Won by head, 3 lengths, lengths.
Time:—2mins. 6-2|5secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 52 for Win, Rs 20, Rs. 23 and Rs. 39 for Places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. D. Petit's SILVER TOFF 7-11, W. Sibbritt .. 1
Mr. R. Higgins's GREEK ARTIST 8-11, Maxwell .. 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's LOW TIDE 8-2, Bromley 3
Mr. E. Esmond's BOLD ALAN 8-2, Whiteside 4
Not Run:—Mad Hatter 8-11, Sir Amos 8-7, Cruialistic 7-5.

Tote paid Rs. 80 for Win, Rs. 25, Rs. 50 and Rs. 54 for Places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE CHANTILLY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1937, and all Horses in Class II

Sir David Ezra & Mr. E. Esmond's FLYING ORDERS 8-8, B. Rook 1
The Raja of Bobbili's MULTISSIMO 9-7, Munro ... 2
Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung & Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 7-7, E. Britt .. 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's SWIFT REYNARD 8-0, W. Sibbritt .. 4
Not Run:—My Milly 8-9.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for Win, Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22 for Places.
Winner trained by F. J. Pratt.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON 8-4, E. Britt 1
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY 8-12, Brace 2
Sir David Ezra & Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL 8-9, B. Rook 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-10, Meekings 4

All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 60 for Win, Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 for Places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR 7-7, E. Britt .. 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIOLENCE 10-2 Obaid 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-9, Munro 3
Mr. Abdul Khaliq Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 7-9, Kassim Hasan 4

All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 46 for Win, Rs. 19, Rs. 25 and Rs. 29 for Places.

INDIANS DO WELL IN DAVIS CUP

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CAIRO, March 15.

In the lawn tennis singles third round Y. Singh beat Zerlindi, exholder, (6—4), (8—6). Kho Sin Kie (China) beat Alam, (6—3), (6—0).

In mixed doubles first round Sawhney and Miss Leila Row beat Kilkelly and Truman (Great Britain), (6—3), (6—4).

R. Singh and G. G. Reiss beat Coen and Mansour, (6—1), (6—2).

The Indians were not accustomed to hard courts on which they sapped their energy continually going up to the net. In the singles, nevertheless, their speed and accurate volleying proved very successful.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-30 Recorded Programme, 8-0 Gopa Leela. 8-30 Dwand Geets.

TRANSMISSION II

11-30 AIR Orchestra. 11-40 Alla Rakha. 11-50 Jaltarang Solo. Sarang. 11-55 Sunderabai.

p.m.

12-30 Lalyani. 12-53 Thumri and film songs by Amanat Ali and Vilayat Begam. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Programme

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-30 Sunderabai. 5-50 Purvi on Sitar. 5-55 Lalita Venkatram. 6-15 Folk Song. By AIR Instrumentalists. 6-20 Gulam Mustafa. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Gujarati Books Review by M. M. Jhaveri. 7-45 Lalita Venkatram. Indha Vibihana: Khamas. 7-55 Kashtatarang. Manhar G. Barwe. 7-58 Kalyani. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Sunderabai 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Kalyani: Geets. 9-30 News. 9-45 Modernising Distribution and Control .Talk by Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey. 10-0 Hazel David: Soprano. 10-10 Billy Cotton and his Band. 10-40 Mellow and Rich, with their Swing Boys.

Delhi I Programme

NOTE: All Times are given in Indian Standard Time.

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m

8-0 AIR Orchestra. 8-10 Usman Khan. 8-30 Dulari. 9-0 Vasudev Sharma. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 News in Hindustani. 9-30 Nawab Jan of Ambala. 9-50 Manohar. 10-0 Mohammad Aslam. 10-20 Vasudev Sharma.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m

12-30 For the Highbrows. 1-30 A Dance Melley.

TRANSMISSION III

5-0 Mohd. Aslam. 5-15 Nawab Jan. 5-30 Programme for Children. 6-0 Usman Khan. 6-20 Vasudev Sharma. 6-30 Dulari. 7-0 For Villagers only. 8-0 Future of Urdu Ghazal. Talk in Hindustani by R. S. Firaq. 8-15 Vasudev Sharma. 8-25 Mohammad Aslam. 8-40 Nawab Jan. 9-0 Usman Khan. 9-15 News and Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 News and Weather in English. 9-45 Philadelphia Orchestra. 10-0 Books. Review by H. Hammill. 10-15 Vocal Recital. By Nina Vanessa. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II 31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s. Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III 60 metres. 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Nawab Jan of Ambala. 7-20 Mohammad Aslam. 7-30 AIR Orchestra. 7-40 Dulari. 8-0 to 9-45 Vasudev Sharma. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Dulari. 10-30 Usman Khan. 10-40 Naawb Jan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Chamber Music. Weather. 1-36 Science: The Chemistry of Air. Talk in Bengali by K. Khuda. 2-6 Modern Songs. Madhuri Dey. 2-16 Nishitn Bhattacharya. 2-26 Namita Chatterjee. 2-36 Satya Charan Mittra. 2-46 Shyamali Chatterjee. 2-56 Nirmal Bhattacharjee. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Rabindra-Giti-Basar. 6-36 Ramprosad. 6-46 Chittaranjan Roy. 7-1 Musical Variety. 7-51 Gupta Dynasty. Talk in Bengali by S. Sen. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Zamiruddin Khan. 8-41 Indubala. 9-1 News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Land of Shamrock. 9-50 Matters of Moment. 10-5 A Vocal and Instrument Recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

a.m.

7-30 Vilayat Khan. 7-45 Zeenat Begam. 8-0 Khyber Orchestra. 8-10 Tamancha Jan.

p.m.

5-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Zeenat Begam. 6-50 Jaafar and Ummat. 6-55 Vilayat Khan. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Tamancha Jan. 7-45 Gilgit. Talk in Hindustani by Dewan R. K. Puri. 8-0 Vilayat Khan. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 6-25 Tamancha Jan. 8-45 Naghma-I-Behag. 8-55 Zeenat Begam. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Zeenat Begam. 10-0 Vilayat Khan. 10-15 Mehr Bakhsh. 10-20 Tamancha Jan. 10-40 Do Parosi by Hamid and Prem.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

p.m.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 B. S. Thakur. 6-30 Romance of land of Five Rivers. 2. Sassi Punnun. Sufi G. M. Tabassum. News, Market rates at 6-45 p.m. 7-0 Inayathai Dherowali. 7-20 Siraj Ahmed. 7-25 B. S. Thakur. 7-50 Inayatbai Dherowali. 8-15 Current Events, review in Hindustani by G. R. Mihr. 8-30 B S Thakur. 8-50 Haidar Bakhsh. 8-55 Inayatbai Dherowali. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Inayatbai Dherowali. 10-0 Books. Review by H. Hamil relayed from Delhi. 10-15 J. Menezes and his Orchestra.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc|s (19.76 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.) GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.56 m.)

p.m.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Recital of Irish Songs. 8-0 Fact of Fiction? 8-30 Band of Royal Air Force. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. A talk by Dr. Gilbert Murray. 10-5 To-morrow's Songs.

10-50 p.m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.

St .Xavier's And Customs Draw

Great Bombay Presidency Hockey Championship Final

What might be said to be one of the finest finals in hockey competition was witnessed on Wednesday, when St. Xavier's College drew with the Customs, in the last game of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship.

The score was two all, which perhaps slightly flatters the Customs, as with a little deserved luck St. Xavier's might have earned the decisive point.

The game was packed with thrills and kept a huge crowd on the peak of interest and excitement from start to finish. The display of hockey touched a high mark of skill and accuracy. In a match in which everything was of a high order, it is difficult to bestow praise for individual prowess on the field. Order of things, however, demand it. Willie, the Xaverian pivot, rose to great heights. His feeding and his defensive tactics drew rounds of applause time and again. Both College backs, Fritz and Fereira, were pillars of strength. One more name was repeatedly on the lips of St. Xavier's supporters; this was Boccaro, left half-back. He splendidly baulked the Sweeney Jagat Singh combination. For the Customs Abrew proved a stalwart right back. Husnain, Brewin and Afzal were a brilliant intermediary. Lynn in the Customs' goal and Leo Pinto in the same position at the other end proved safe as anyone could desire. Both stopped shots, that might have beaten any good goal-keeper.

CUSTOM'S CAREER

The Customs opened with a right wing movement, but Sweeney had a troublesome passage getting past the opposing halfback. He centred, and both Pinto and Feroze Khan, in turn, tested Leo Pinto to no avail. The Customs maintained pressure. Afzal broke away; sent in a pretty pass, which Pinto picked up and flicked the ball in a flash past his namesake in St. Xavier's goal.

The Collegians now had a say in things and E. D'Souza missed a likely opening through unpardonable rashness with the swing of his stick St. Xavier's were once again in the opposite area. Willie sent in a correct through pass to Pereira, who put the ball on to Lynn's pads. Lissenburgh failed to take advantage of the rebound which he had met. Salim, the Custom's left half-back, was here seen limping, and it was learnt that he had pulled a thigh muscle, which greatly handicapped his play.

The College were all over the Customs now and should have got on terms, when off a-penalty-corner Fritz put in a terrific shot. Lynn, however, was equal to it and saved amidst a roar of applause. The Custom's custodian made two spectacular saves almost immediately after.

The Xaverians kept the Custom's on the wrong side of their 25 line, but the equaliser was elusive. The Customs got going for a spell. Pinto sent in a hot shot, the rebound off Leo Pinto's pads was sent into the net by Feroz Khan, but the umpire disallowed the point. Play was transferred and Lissenburg's dallying with the ball, lost the College a likely point.

FINE GOAL

A couple of minutes before halftime St. Xavier's got a goal, that was over-due. A nice movement between their inner-trio, saw Pereira, the inside-right, beat Lynn with a placed shot—a fine goal (1-1).

The ball was seen in both areas after the interval. The defensive tactics of both sides were splendid to watch.

St. Xavier's then became more troublesome, and Pereira put in a solo run through. The ball was practically taken off his stick by Abreu, when he faced Lynn alone in goal.

Sweeney was in the picture now often; in his characteristic style he got away down the touch—line. When well up, he crossed, Pinto was there. Leo Pinto here brought off the best save of the game.

RUN OF PLAY

Attacking and counter-attacking was the run of play now. Both goal-keepers did some good work in turn.

An incident in the College 'D' led to an exchange of hot words between Feroze Khan and Mascarenhas. With the game coming to a close draw was now expected, Pinto, who has won many a match for the Customs, was once again, the man, who almost gave his side the game. A brilliant solo effort saw him streak through the College defence and place the ball prettily past Leo Pinto.

All present gave the game to the Customs and the authorities were arranging a cordon round the area where the Championship trophy was to be presented.

In the meantime St. Xavier's were fighting their hardest and brought about a fitting sequel to fine hockey duel by drawing level. From a melee in the Custom's goal-mouth, Saldana found the net, (2-2). A minute later, the final whistle was heard.

RE-PLAY.

The re-play is to be staged on March 21, at 5-15 p.m.

THE RESULT

CUSTOMS 2 Goals.
ST. XAVIER'S 2 Goals.

THE TEAMS

CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreu and Aslam; Husnain, Brewin and Salim; Sweeney, Jagat Singh, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Afzal.

ST. XAVIER'S: Leo Pinto; Fereira and Fritz; Mascarenhas, W. Fernandes and Boccarro; Saldhana, A. Pereira, S. Lissenburg, E. D'Souza and A. D'Souza.

UMPIRES: Otto Ernst and J. Pinto.

The Secretary of the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces has made a representation to the Finance Department, Government of India, disapproving the proposed restoration of the stamp duty on cheques.

Indian Tour Of Tennyson's Team

Five Players Improve Chances Of Inclusion In England's Test Team

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Though such winter cricket tours as that of Lord Tennyson to India are not official, M.C.C. are alive to performances of the players taking part, writes the "Star" (London).

Whoever the selectors for the forthcoming Test Matches with Australia may be, all the candidates must have noted what has occurred in India, and ought to be grateful to Lord Tennyson for giving them a line on form.

Four men stand out: Hardstaff and Edrich in the batting, and Pope and Gover in the bowling.

EDRICH AND COMPTON "STAR."

Last season, Denis Compton secured preference over his countymate, Bill Edrich, from the Test Selectors in matches with New Zealand, but many critics considered Edrich the more promising of two talented boys.

While I, personally, still place Compton first, Edrich has richly proved himself on the India tour in 27 completed innings he averaged 45.59 and so becomes a favourite for a place in the next England team, against Australia.

He has also bowled better than ever and fielded excellently.

There are two Pope brothers, George H. and Alfred V., in the Derbyshire team. Everyone laughed when they considered the "wrong" one was picked in a Test trial last year. The Selectors would not admit their mistake—if mistake it was—and it was left to Lord Tennyson to take the "right" one, George, to India.

He topped the bowling averages with 79 wickets at 14.48—a great performance on the varying pitches found in extremes of climatic conditions in the tropics.

George Pope is a fast-medium bowler; good enough first change for any side, and he is a fair bat, so does not lengthen the tail. He needed big match play to bring him to the front, and got it in India, where even an unofficial Test is played in an electric atmosphere.

Here is one man who must be seriously tried for the coming Tests with Australia.

Though Arthur Wellard bowled excellently, and contributed some fighting innings in India, Alfred Gover headed him in the averages, and is a likely man to open our attack this summer.

It was a pity Peter Smith, of Essex, on tour, had so much bad luck with regard to illness and injury. When fit he bowled effectively.

A player who thoroughly rehabilitated himself after a disappointing tour of Australia last winter was Stanley Worthington. Often in India he scored when others could not. His fielding, too, was top-class always.

Lord Tennyson was a triumphant Ambassador in India, and his venture presents England with five players for the new Eleven.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 16, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 14, 1257
Parsi: Meher 13, 1307
Hightide: 0-25; 12-55
Lowtide: 14-8; 14-7
Sunrise: 6h. 46m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.

S. S. 'Ranchi' due at noon.

Municipal Standing Committee 2-40 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's lecture on "Reform of Local Bodies", under the auspices of Indian Progressive Group, Green's, 6-30 p.m.

RAJASTHANI (MARWARI) KARYAKARTA SAMMELAN

A meeting of the Marwari community will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. sharp at Marwari Sammelan Hall, Kalbadevi Road to form the Reception Committee and to elect its office-bearers for the All-India Marwari Karyakarta Sammelan to be held on the 16th and 17th April next.

All Marwari ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare and reform of the community are cordially invited.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Last of the Pagans". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Invisible Menace". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Jericho". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Thrill of a Lifetime". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasant Bengali". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Penrod and Sam." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Hitting a New High". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Thoroughbreds Don't Cry". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

'NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION'

A public meeting of the students will be held at Shiwaji Park (Dadar) to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. to protest against Batliwala's conviction.

RAHNUNA-E-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuna-E-Mazdayasnan Sabha Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria M. A. will deliver a lecture to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Dr. Sir J. J. Modi Memorial Hall, (Apollo Street, Museum East) on Original teaching about Ameshaspands and Yazats.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the newly elected members of the Council of management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee was held on Wednesday the 16th inst. in the Committee's office when the following office bearers were elected.

Messrs. Ishwarbhai S. Patel (President); Sitlaprasad N. Sharma (Vice-President); Bhagwantrao J. Mhatre and Govindbhai J. Patel (Secretaries); Jairam R. Deo (Treasurer).

MANGO BUSINESS GRIEVANCES

A meeting of some mango growers and merchants and commission agents was held under the presidentship of Sjt. D. Govindrao Munde Patil, at Grant Road, Bombay, on Sunday last. It was decided to formulate the grievances of the mango growers and merchants and to hold a conference at Ratnagiri. It is therefore requested that those who want to make suggestions with regard to the conference should communicate with Mr. G. J. Mane, Advocate, Kamdin Building, Grant Road Bombay.

RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE

The Science Exhibition at the Ramnarain Ruia College which was to remain open till Wednesday (16th March 1938) will remain open to-day (Thursday), from 4 to 7 p.m. at the request of some Headmasters of local High Schools.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Harjivan Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Subject:—"Life of Women in Europe"

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE

In the Shivjayanti Utsav under the auspices of the 'Lokmanya Seva Sangh; Vile Parle, Mr. H. V. Tulpule, M.L.A., will deliver lecture in 'Tilak Mandir' at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the J. D. Bharda Institute and the Adult Education Association, the third of a series of public lectures on Fine Arts will be delivered by Mr. M. Desai on "Photography for pleasure and profit" to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort. The Rev. Fr. J. Duhr will preside.

LATE SIR P. D. PATANI

Under the auspices of Sheth Matubhai Kasambhai Solicitor Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. sharp at Brahma Nivas, west Vile Parle, when Sheth Shriman Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta will preside. Mr. Ratilal Gandhi Mr. Mohanlal Gopalji Dave and Shastri Durgashanker Kevalram will speak on the life of the late Sir P. D. Patani.

Tariff Board Inquiry

BOMBAY, March 16.

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of magnesium chloride industry for further protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the undermentioned firm and persons at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday), at the New Customs House, Bombay:—

1. The Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd.
2. Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil.
3. Mr. A. Fatah.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Could Prohibition be carried out successfully in the suburbs? is the question that should engage the attention of the Suburban Congress Committee.

When the talk of Prohibition was first mooted, the Bombay Suburban District Local Board invited the Ministry to initiate Prohibition in the suburban area, for this purpose a sum of Rs. 500 was voted by the Board for propaganda purposes. Thus it will be recalled that the President Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, addressed many public meetings at Manori and Dahisar on the evils of drink. Such propagandas are being carried out in Bassein by various Associations, the leading one being the Catholic Association who are striving to wean the poor people from the drink habit and extravagance on marriage ceremonies.

FIRST CONGRESS MEETING

Recently the newly elected Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress held their first meeting at Vile Parle. At the outset office-bearers were elected. Mr. G. D Bhatt and Mr. P. Kanji were unanimously elected as President and Vice-President. In the Committee the following were elected: Mr. M. Deshpande, Mr. V. Sheth, Mr. D. Desai, Mr. N. Vaidya, Mr. R. Desai, Mr. K. Patel, Mr. M. M. Patankar, Mr. N. Bhatt and Mrs. K. Sanghavi. Mr C. V. Yogi and Mr. V N. Purao were elected Hororary Secretaries.

THOSE BANDRA DUST-BINS

With drainage, the time has now come for Bandra to change its system of garbage collection. What is done now is to ask the residents to have all refuse deposited in open dust-bins placed at intervals along the roads. Passers-by put their handkerchiefs to their noses to avoid the stinking odours.... And, what about those unfortunate individuals who have their houses near there dust-bins?

Besides, many sweepers and servants feel too lazy to walk to the dust-bins; so they deposit refuse by the road side, a little away from their masters' houses.

The only logical solution to this state of affairs is to organise a door-to-door collection of refuse by the Municipal carts, just as is done in Bombay at present.

BOMBAY PENTANGULAR CRICKET

Draw For 1938 Tournament

The Hindus will participate in the 1938 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament, to be played on the Brabourne Stadium ground, commencing November 23. The following are the result of the Draw:—

Parsis vs. Europeans—Nov. 23, 24 and 25.

Hindus vs. The Rest—Nov. 26, 27 and 28.

Muslims vs. Parsis or Europeans—November 29, 30 and December 1.

Final:—December 3, 4, 5 and 6.—A. P.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

First Convocation To Be Held To-day

The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work is holding its First Convocation to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m.

The Prime Minister of Bombay will preside, and Professor Radhakamal Mukerjee of Lucknow University will deliver the Convocation Address.

Activities Of Universal Buddha Society

The first annual report of 1937 of the Universal Buddha Society states that this society was formed in January 1937 and registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act it has found a temporary habitation in Bangalore City.

The membership roll steadily rose to 21 while that of sympathisers stood at 2 from the beginning.

ACTIVITIES.

The Society was engaged itself in a number of activities namely the publication of books, and the conducting of a library and a reading-room, etc.

The Extract from the Diary of the society shows that the society organised a number of socials at the members' houses, talks and public lectures by distinguished persons and observed the Buddha Jayanthi.

Excursion To Karla Caves

The Secretary of the Photographic Society of India writes:—The Photographic Society of India are arranging an excursion of the members and their guests, to Khandala and Karla Caves on Sunday, the 27th instant, and the journey will be by motor buses, reserved for the purpose. Lunch will be provided at Khandala at midday and the party will proceed to Karla Caves and will return for tea to Khandala and be back at Bombay the same evening. The P. W. D. bungalow will be available for camping.

A fee of Rs. 4 each for Photographic Society members and Rs 4/8 each for their guests or Amateur Cine Society members and the latter's guests will be payable in advance.

Those desiring to make the entire trip in their own cars may do so, in which case the above fees will be reduced by Rs. 1/8. Must reach Intimation on or before the 20th instant.

Late Mrs. Monghibai G. V. Shah

We regret to announce the sad demise of Mrs. Gangaswraup Monghibai Gokuldas Velji Shah of the Dasha Soratya Vanik caste, mother of Mr. Jamnadas Gokuldas Shah, a prominent Insurance Agent of the city of Bombay, on Wednesday, at 6 a.m. The Uthamana ceremony will be held at Chandawadi ,opposite Madhavbagh, C. P. Tank Road, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) to-day (Thursday).

THREE HNADICRAFT EXHIBITIONS

By Hindu And Parsi Women

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

It is a happy sign of the times, that our Indian sisters are marching forward in almost every walk of life; and that they are devoting their time, talent and energy for the development of domestic art and craft. This week-end, the writer has visited three handicraft exhibitions by Hindu and Parsi sisters; and he deems it his duty to say a few words of appreciation.

(1) Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute Exhibition.—This has just closed. The Institute provides work for 400 Parsi girls and women. They cook food; supply meals to families; prepare excellent pastry, pickles, preserves, etc.; do sewing, bleaching and dyeing work, and their embroidery department is their speciality. Their exhibition was worth a visit. The Institute is a valuable asset of the community and is the crowning work of Lady Navajbai Tata, to perpetuate the memory of her philanthropic consort, Sir Ratan Jamshedji Tata.

(2) Lady Irwin Class Exhibition.—Mrs. Chandanbai Chothia conducts a cutting, sewing and fancy work class at Sir Shapoorji Bharucha Building, Khetwadi 11th Lane, where an exhibition of her pupils' work is held. Considering the limited resources of the classes of her 100 pupils, their work deserves encouragement and support of Parsi society ladies, who will kindly pay a visit to this Exhibition.

(3) Excellent display by Pathare Prabhu Sisters.—In the century old Shankarseth's House at Thakordwar, there is an excellent display of arts and crafts by Pathare Prabhu Sisters. Here are some fine specimens of needle-work, embroidery, drawing, painting, Pangodion ground and water—all worth seeing. This and the Irwin Class Exhibition are open till the 17th instant. Sabash, Indian Sisters!

Chemical Workers' Union

(From A Correspondent)

Under the initiative of the workers of Zandu Pharmacy Woks a Union of Chemical Workers of Bombay has been established at a meeting held on Wednesday last. On last Sunday another meeting passed the constitution of the Union and formed the Managing Committee for the ensuing year. The following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. S. T. Rout. Vice-President: Mr. R. B. Moray. General Secretary: Mr. G. J. Mokal. Treasurer: V. M. Mayenker.

Thana Catholic Association's Activities

The members of the Managing Committee of the Thana Catholic Association have submitted its Fifth Annual Report on the working of the Association for the year 1936-37.

The report states what the Association towards the betterment and uplift of the Catholic Community.

The Fifth Annual X'Mas Free and Sports under the auspices of this Association were held in the Parish Church Compound on X'Mas Day.

A successful Social Gathering was held on the 10th April 1937 in the Thana Gymkhana.

The latest enterprise of this Association was the organisation of a Death Benefit Fund. The Committee after careful consideration framed the rules and decided to start the Fund with effect from 1st September 1937. Membership is open to all Catholic residents of Thana and comprises of three classes ranging from a monthly subscription of one Rupee to four annas.

The Fund is to be managed for the first year by a provisional committee.

It is hoped that the Catholics of Thana will take advantage of this Fund, the object of which is to give pecuniary assistance to the nominee or heirs of members on the death of the latter.

Nine-Hour Day For Shop Assistants

Draft Provisions Of Important Bill To Be Moved By Bombay Govt.

A 9-hour day or 54-hour week will be enforced to regulate the hours of work of shop assistants and commercial employees, according to the provisions of the "Bombay Shops Act" which the Government of Bombay intend to introduce shortly in the Assembly.

According to the Draft Provisions, the Act will extend to the whole of the Province of Bombay but shall come into operation in the first instance only in the City and Island of Bombay and the towns of Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur; but the Governor may, by notification, direct that it shall come into operation in any other local area on such date as may be specified in such notification.

The Act shall apply to persons employed in the following classes of establishments, namely—

(i) Shops;
(ii) Commercial Establishments;
(iii) Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses, Theatres, Cinemas and similar places of entertainment;

Nothing in this Act shall apply to domestic servants, care-takers or watchmen or to persons employed in a supervisory capacity in any such establishment.

DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, "Shop" would mean any premises where merchandise is sold either by retail or wholesale or both and for the purpose of this Act includes offices, warehouses or godowns, whether in the same premises or otherwise, used in connection with such trade or business, hairdressers' and tailors' shops and similar establishments while "Commercial establishment" is defined as premises, other than a shop or factory, wherein a trade or business is carried on.

Subject to the provisions of this Act, the hours of work of a person employed in a shop shall not exceed nine on any one day.

Shops may be exempted from the provisions of section V during the week before X'mas, Diwali week, etc., or on such days as may be prescribed.

Subject to the provisions of this Act no person shall be employed in a commercial establishment for more than nine hours on any one day or 54 hours in any week, exclusive of intervals for rest or meals.

Commercial establishments shall be exempted from the provisions of section VII during the preparation of periodical accounts or balance sheets or by reason of a special emergency, provided that the number of days on which such work is carried on does not exceed fifteen in a calendar year.

No person shall be employed in a hotel, restaurant, eating house, etc., for more than nine hours on any one day, exclusive of intervals for rest or meals.

REST INTERVAL.

Every employee shall be granted, during the period of daily employment, an interval of at least one hour for rest or meals, provided that no employee shall be employed for more than six hours without an interval for rest of at least half an hour.

The periods of work of a person employed in an establishment subject to this Act shall be so arranged that along with the intervals for rest they shall not spread over more than twelve hours in a day, provided that where the establishment is entirely closed for a period of not less than three hours between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. the spreadover may extend to fourteen hours.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

Every person employed in a shop or in a commercial establishment or in any other establishment which is subject to this Act shall be entitled to 52 whole holidays with pay in each calendar year of which at least four must be given in each calendar month.

Where a person employed is required to work on a holiday notified as such under the Negotiable Instruments Act he shall be entitled to receive an extra day's holiday in lieu thereof in addition to any holidays which may be due to him under the provisions.

CHILD LABOUR.

No child under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any of the establishments subject to this Act, provided that any child who is already so employed may continue to be so employed on receiving a certificate of fitness from the Certifying Surgeon.

No child (below 15 years) shall be employed in or about the business of an establishment covered by this Act before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m.

The hours of work of a child shall not exceed six on any one day.

The hours of work of young persons (over 15 but below 17 years) shall not exceed eight on any one day.

Children and young persons shall be entitled to the same holidays as other employees.

Government may, after such enquiry as may be prescribed and after consultation with the local authorities and the employers affected, issue an order fixing the hours at which shops must be closed.

MANISANKAR MEMORIAL FUND

Dr. Pattabhi's Appeal For Contributions

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the President of the States' Peoples' Conference issues an appeal to raise a fund for organisational work in the states in commemoration of the deceased. Manishankerbhai whose life was devoted to the service of the People of the States in a spirit of utter self-dedication. He refers to him as a great Gujerati orator and writer who, for choice of diction, for dignity of style and decorum of language had a few equals and hardly any superior. It behoves posterity to perpetuate the memory of so worthy a citizen of India and so renowned a son of Kathiawar as their dear departed Manishankerbhai.

Mr. Pattabhi refers to the necessity of collecting a fund from each States' Province with which to maintain a whole-time paid worker who would engage himself in organising the area concerned. His example is a beacon-light for the struggling workers in the Cause of the States' People and should help to guide them on to a safe haven in the midst of the storms and turmoil of a boisterous public life. He therefore, earnestly appeals to one and all to give a handsome contribution, so that a fund may be built up with which it would be possible to maintain wholetime workers in the nine states' Provinces into which the 561 States of India have been grouped for purposes of organisational work.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR KASHI VIDYAPITH

BENARES, March 15.

There is a proposal before the U. P. Government for abolition of several jails as a measure of economy.

Mr. Gopi Nath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Prisons, paid a visit to Benares in this connection and inspected the Central and District Jails in Benares. The point for his consideration is the question of accommodation in the Central Jail for prisoners of the District Jail. It is understood that the Parliamentary Secretary has not yet been able to come to any conclusion in regard to the abolition of the Benares District Jail.

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, the Revenue Minister, paid a short visit to Benares and attended a meeting of the Governing Body of the Kashi Vidyapith. It is understood that it has been decided to collect subscriptions for the Vidyapith, which is facing a financial crisis.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is expected to arrive at Benares after the 'Holi' festival. After a brief stay here in connection with the work of the Benares Hindu University, he proposes to go to a hill-station to spend the summer. —A. P.

Air Mail Arrival And Departure

KARACHI, March 16.

The westbound imperial airmail left for Croydon at four this morning. The eastbound airmail arrived last evening and left for Calcutta this morning.—A. P.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council (Active Members) of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m at the Party Office.

EROS

Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.

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Heart-stirring voice and to witness
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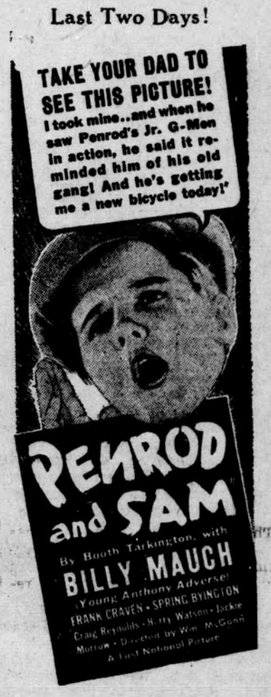
TAKE YOUR DAD TO SEE THIS PICTURE!
I took mine...and when he saw Penrod's Jr. G-Men in action, he said it reminded him of his old gang! And he's getting me a new bicycle today!
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By Booth Tarkington, with
BILLY MAUCH
Young Anthony Adverse
FRANK CRAVEN · SPRING BYINGTON
Craig Reynolds · Betty Watson · Jackie Morrow · Directed by Wm. McGann
A First National Picture

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938

MARCH OF THE MONSTER

Herr Hitler's successful daylight robbery is producing its immediately menacing repercussions even more promptly than we had expected and in all directions, so much so that three different menaces simultaneously embrace the whole of Europe. A minor frontier incident is reported between Poland and Lithuania. The history of relations between the two countries is a history of troubles, quarrels and even employment of force of arms. It is quite possible that recent events have led Poland to hope that a further push into Lithuanian territory can safely be executed. Soviet Russia is bound by intimate ties to Lithuania, and on the other hand it is suggested that one of the reasons why Herr Hitler has returned to Berlin is his interest in the situation which is rightly regarded as grave, so fraught is it with menacing possibilities. In Central Europe, Nazis have risen in Hungary and we have no doubt that they will give a lot of trouble to Europe although the Fuehrer has not shown any desire to adopt them as his own—yet. Nazism in Hungary is thus for the time a minor danger.

Aggression In Czechoslovakia

But the situation in Czecho-Slovakia is developing fast and, we fear, furiously. France and, indeed, the whole world anticipated correctly the future course of Nazi adventure. The German minority in Czecho-Slovakia which, under inspiration from Munich and Berlin, had always been troublesome, has now been stimulated, and quite naturally, to further and positive militancy. Indeed they have already issued what amounts to an ultimatum of rebellion and Civil War: "We declare most solemnly that we do not accept the goal of a Czecho-Slovak State nor content ourselves with the declaration of February 18, 1937 whereby Government offered the Sudetan Germans certain privileges." Czecho-Slovak'a is not Austria and France—to her honour, we repeat—has already given her full assurance of support in case of an attack. Russia in her turn has given similar assurance in terms of her agreement with Czecho-Slovakia. An aggression will, therefore, lead to a war, whatever the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain. An aggression is inevitable because between Herr Hitler and the German minority out to revolt, they will invent or force into existence reasons for interference. This is all the more inevitable because Herr Hitler and Nazis, flush with their recent victory, must derive no inconsiderable amount of further encouragement from Mr. Chamberlain's protestation of a policy of contemptible desertion and betrayal.

Spanish Situation

Even more grave is the news from Spain. Thanks mainly to British "impartiality" General Franco has been able to derive assistance unchecked from Germany and Italy and, with that assistance, to carry on his rebellion. Herr Hitler's amazing success in the Australian adventure has, of necessity, raised the morale of his merceneries and reassured him as to continued "impartiality"—a vital matter for him—on the part of Britain. In consequence he has pushed on his Catalan offensive with renewed force and vigour so that he was, according to latest information, only 20 miles from the capital of Catalonia. The success of Herr Hitler and the cowardice of "democracy" that made it possible have, equally naturally, produced a reverse effect on the Republicans. It is reported that they have decided to demand mediation by Powers with a view to concluding an armistice. What else can they do? The present developments have convinced them that "Democracy" as represented mainly by the British Government is innocent of all sense of international honour and international obligations. The French Government, as a result of the shock administered by the sister "democratic" regime, the ally across the Channel, has, we note, now waked up and decided to take a positive line of action, regardless of Britain, in the matter of Spain also. Spain is a matter of vital concern for France and continued French co-operation with Britain inspite of a realistically grave danger to the security of France is the measure at once of French fidelity to Britain and British perfidy to France. We hope France will succeed in securing a satisfactory armistice, but she will have to face a serious obstacle in the "realism" and "impartiality" of that champion of democracy, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Meanwhile the first result of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's policy is within sight: International Fascism is triumphantly on the march in all direction. And this triumphant force will one day account for Britain too. That day, moreover, is not very far either.

A Mysore Innovation

The appointment of a non-official "Political Affairs Committee" in Mysore for advising the State authorities on issues relating to Mysore's entry into federation is a welcome innovation. The Committee will be in the nature of a Standing Advisory Committee and it will consider and report on constitutional, administrative, fiscal or other issues, which Government may refer to it from time to time. All the necessary information and documents will be at the disposal of the Committee, whose proceedings will be confidential and whose recommendations will naturally be not at all mandatory. While such an association of the people of a State with the issues which concern them most intimately is an obvious improvement on the present autocratic methods of administration, it falls far short, it must be stressed here of the aspirations of the people. They will not be satisfied until and unless they are granted full responsible Government. One wonders again what effect the present Committee will have on the present legislative bodies in the State. Instead of adopting an extraneous Committee it would have been more appropriate if the State Legislature had itself been asked to elect such a body from its own members with powers to co-opt outside members if necessary. Such a Committee being more representative in character would have commanded greater public confidence and it would have also served as a training ground in responsible administration for the members of the State Legislature. It should not be surprising, therefore, if the present innovation, inspite of its progressive nature is viewed askance by the people of the State. As the personnel of the Committee is yet not published, it may be suggested here that at least half the number of seats should be reserved for members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Release Him

The Madras High Court has rejected the criminal revision petition filed by Mr. S. S. Batlivalla and confirmed the conviction and sentence passed upon him by the Lower Court. The trying Judge has held that the sanction for prosecution was quite in order, it being not incumbent upon the Governor under the Government of India Act to consult the Minister in this respect. His Lordship also held that Mr. Batlivalla's speech contained words inciting violence and therefore it was seditious. The law of the land has thus been vindicated and there is nothing further to be said on this score. The fundamental issue raised by the case, however, yet remains a matter of controversy. Whatever good excuse the Madras Government had for launching the present prosecution, it cannot be gainsaid that their resort to Section 124A created a good deal of misgiving in Congress circles in Madras and elsewhere. For this notorious provision in the Indian Penal Code has been condemned times without number, and even if it may not be in the hands of the provincial Congress administrations to abolish it altogether from the statute book they can surely make it a dead letter by the simple method of never having recourse to it except in cases of clear incitement to violence. The logic of events may have justified this particular prosecution, but now that the ends of law are served, it would not be altogether unjust or impolitic on the part of the Madras Government to remit the sentence and release Mr. Batlivalla. We suggest to Premier Rajagopalachari that this is a fit case for the exercise of his prerogative.

SCHOOLS, RESIDENTIAL & NON-RESIDENTIAL

A Comparison

(By Lieut. Tarachand)

A few years ago, at Victoria Station (London) I saw a man completely bewildered. I went up to him and asked him if I could help him in any way and he replied that he wanted to go to a certain place and did not know what to do. Now, at Victoria Station, everything is clearly indicated on various boards and it is really quite easy to do things there. So I helped him to buy his ticket and to get into the correct train. There were a few minutes for the train to go and I asked him a few questions. I discovered that he had never before bought a railway ticket himself or done anything without somebody else's help. His father had arranged everything about his passage etc., and he had managed to arrive safely in London with the help of his fellow-passengers. When he did have to do something himself he was completely lost.

Parents & Children

I have related this little true incident to point out how defective our system of education is. That man was apparently a graduate of an Indian University, but he has absolutely no confidence in himself and was quite incapable of standing on his own legs. It boils down to this that in our school days we are not taught to do things for ourselves; everything is done for us, chiefly by our elders and particularly by the parents, which is all wrong. If that man had been allowed to do things for himself in India he would not have felt such a fool in England. The parents think that they are being very nice and loving to their children when they do everything for them, but they don't realise what an immense harm they are doing to them by depriving them of the chances of learning to do things for themselves. I hope that parents will not get angry with me when I say that they are mostly responsible for the lack of confidence in their children.

Harmful Interference

Therefore, to be fair to the children and on account of their duty to the country, the only solution is that parents should send the children to some good residential School. I say a good residential School, because a bad one would be worse than useless. But once the School has been chosen, then leave the child entirely to the School authorities and do not try to interfere with their arrangements. The Staff of a Residential School, particularly the Principal and the House-Masters know what is best for the children and you should trust to their judgment completely. I think another true example would make the matter clear. A boy of about 12 years was put in a Residential School. The mother came to leave the boy at the School in the morning and came to see him again in the evening and arranged everything nicely for him. She came again the next day and after that came every other evening to see how her son was getting on and to tidy up his things. One day the Principal saw her do that and told her not to enter the boy's dormitories without his permission. She paid no attention to that and continued to come as before. She was caught again and this time the Principal had to be very rude to her. She went away cursing the Principal and the whole school and threatened to take her boy away. That stopped her coming but then she started writing letters and giving instructions as to how her boy should be looked after. She had to stop that too when nobody took any notice of her letters. After a year she wrotee a very nice letter of gratitude saying how unwise she had been in the beginning and how much her son had benefited without her interference and how he was growing into a responsible young man.

Advantages of Residential Schools.

In a Residential School, every boy whether he is rich or poor, has to do almost everything with his own hands. There are a few servants, but they only do the general work. A boy has to make his own bed, clean his own shoes, tidy up his cupboard etc. All this is part of the education he receives in the School and this teaches him to do things for himself and to be independent of the help of others. When he finishes with the School and goes out

(Continued on page 12 Col 5)

OUR LONDON LETTER

LONDON, March 6.

For the first time in many years I am writing your London Letter on a Sunday afternoon—a Sunday afternoon which I may add is also notable for the fact that, although it is early in March the sun is shining brightly and the warmth makes one recall the pleasant air of our Indian hill stations. This may not seem very significant to your readers but it has aroused so much excitement here, and quite naturally that huge headlines on the front pages of newspapers draw delighted attention to it. But the point about my reference to its being a Sunday has really to do with the mysterious ways of His Majesty's Post Office.

So long as the air mail to India was based on a fixed schedule, we knew the days and times at which we had to catch the post. Our correspondence, therefore, tended to fall into a routine, a matter of working to a fixed time-table which was not without its advantages Now, however, none of us knows the days on which the air mail will leave for India. It is true that the number of services per week has been increased and this is undoubtedly a great convenience and enables me to keep more closely and continuously in touch with you than was possible before. But the refusal of the post office to tell us on what days of the week the mail for India will be cleared keeps us guessing all the time and makes it necessary to send our material when and how we can without any knowledge as to precisely when it will reach India. The methods of the Post Office in this matter are very much like those of bus-conductors and others in the rural parts of India who insist on waiting till a sufficient load of goods and passengers has been accumulated before starting for their destination. There is, unfortunately, very little use in grumbling about it. We shall have to wait for the postal authorities, in their own good time, to give us precise information on this matter.

Corporal Punishment

The corporal punishment to which two of the accused in the recent so-called Mayfair trial were sentenced has now been carried out to the accompaniment of a considerable amount of discussion in the press as to the rights and wrongs of this method of punishment. Some of the interest aroused in this case is due, of course, to the fact that the accused were former public school boys and belonged to the "best circles" of the West End. They were all apparently well connected and well educated in the conventional sense of the term. But they took advantage of their position in society to impose themselves upon people and their life of irregular and disreputable adventures finally culminated in the horrible assault on an elderly jeweller which was the charge on which they were arrested and sentenced. It must be added, however, that the sentence not only of imprisonment but of flogging inflicted upon them seems to many an unduly harsh one. Exception is taken particularly to the fact that Wilmer and Harley were sentenced to fifteen and twenty strokes of the "Cat" respectively. As Mr. Bernard Shaw has pointed out in the "Daily Telegraph," we must really multiply this number of strokes by nine since the "cat" is an instrument with nine knotted thongs attached to it. In addition to protest like Mr. Bernard Shaw's against the barbarity and stupidity of this method of punishment, there have been numerous letters in the press justifying it. The striking but not altogether surprising feature about these letters which not only condone it but insist upon it as a necessary "arm" of the law are signed by men who have nearly all served in the Colonial Empire. In one capacity or other these men have had the opportunity of exercising their authority over subject peoples; and since they have accustomed themselves to the use of cruel and brutal methods in their dealings with subject peoples it is only natural that they should regard that similar methods should be practised in their own country. This only confirms an observation which has frequently been made before now; namely, that the violation of decency and ordinary democratic principles in subject countries necessarily leads to the importation of the same practices in the Imperialistic countries Curiously enough there is now showing in the West End the "Hurricane", which is relevant to this whole controversy. The hero in the film, an innocent man, is subjected to the most unimaginable cruelty including flogging by a Colonial administration but he nevertheless is able to escape from his jailors and to return to his own people No doubt this picture would strengthen the prevailing public sentiment against brutal methods of enforcing "justice," but this country no less than India is run by *Bura Sahibs* and it will be a long time before their bureaucratic machinery is readjusted in accordance with the humane recommendations made by well-meaning Commissions of Enquiries.

Eden Misses An Opportunity

The most disappointing feature of the recent Cabinet crisis has been Mr. Anthony Eden's failure to follow up his protest in a positive fashion. In his address to his constituents in Leamington he took scrupulous care not to antagonise the Party machine which appears to be entirely in the Prime Minister's pocket. In the House of Commons debate on the resignation, Mr. Lloyd George and others threw broad hints to Mr. Eden, suggesting that he would be acceptable to them as the leader of a Central Party with a positive and democratic peace policy. There are also reasons for believing that Mr. Chamberlain and the dominant faction of the Tory party which is now ruling the country were genuinely apprehensive lest Mr. Eden should strike out on an independent line of his own as suggested by his parliamentary admirers The Government is fully aware that amongst all the Conservative leaders now represented in the Cabinet, there is no one who has any public following to the same extent as Mr. Eden. It is undeniable that more, perhaps, than any other figure, with the possible exception of Viscount

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4.)

Is Corporal Punishment Justified?

From Our Own Correspondent

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHINESE SUCCESS.

As some consolation to a world shaken by rapid developments in Europe, comparatively good news comes from China. Chinese, according to a message to the Chinese Embassy in London from the Chinese Foreign Office, are still very much masters of Shansi. Moreover Japanese in East Shansi have been practically cut off. What is even more welcome is that "ten thousand Chinese volunteers are causing havoc to the Japanese communications on the Shanghai-Hungchow Railway" and they "are operating over a wide area, a few hours journey from Shanghai and have recaptured three districts." We are glad the Chinese are adopting in right earnest the tactics and technique that will ultimately save them from Japanese domination.

ORIGIN OF LITHUANIA

The present dispute between Poland and Lithuania, fraught as it is with the gravest dangers, may be traced back to the early days of the latter country which, like so many others, came into being as a result of the Great War. Since the Russian Revolution of 1905 there had been a separatist movement in the Baltic provinces of the Czarist Empire—Estonia, Livonia and Courland. Using tyrannical and drastic measures the Czar's Government was able to keep them down. During the war the Germans occupied the whole of this area and Lenin allowed them to continue their occupation when after overthrowing the Imperial Government he signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. In their anxiety to create a ring round the Soviet the Allied Powers, when they sat down to reshape the map of Europe, confirmed Germany's creation of the new States. Thus came into being Estonia (the old province of Estonia and half of Livonia); Latvia (the other half of Livonia and the whole of Courland) and Lithuania (the provinces of Kovno and Vilna).

POLISH-LITHUANIAN TROUBLE

In 1920 after the Russo-Polish War Poland pushed her frontier eastward by raiding Lithuania and annexing territory north of Niemen including the capital, Vilna, thus creating a "corridor" between Lithuania and the U.S.S.R. The Lithuanians retaliated by closing the Niemen and the port of Memel to the Poles and the relations between the two countries have continued to be strained since that time, despite an attempt at a settlement by the League of Nations. Lithuania's relations with Germany, too, have been none too good as since their Saar victory the Nazis have been keenly trying to regain Memel. The trial of certain Nazi agents for treasonable activities in Lithuania further worsened the relations. Nor can Germany—or Poland, for that matter—forget that strong ties of friendship bind Lithuania with U.S.S.R.

MAHASABHA AND PRINCES

Bhai Parmananda is an instructive tragedy of virulent communalism. Once a 'rebel' and a 'seditionist', the disease has influenced his mind and vision to such an extent that he regards support to a British Imperialist Federal scheme for India as the very essence of patriotism and reiterates at Bangalore the assertion that "it is not in the interest of the country to oppose Federation as proposed by the Government of India Act of 1935" The pronouncements of Bhai Parmananda and Doctor Moonje serve only to show where communalism inevitably leads and what party it benefits. We, however, welcome wholeheartedly Bhai Parmananda's appeal to Princes to raise the level of their administration to that of Provinces and, to occupy a position analogous to that of a Governor. Their Highnesses ought to realise the significance of the fact that even the Hindu Mahasabha demands the democratisation of States.

VILLAGE ROADS COMMITTEE.

The Government of Bombay deserve to be complimented upon their appointment of a Committee to investigate the question of the construction of cheap and durable village roads as also the most suitable and economic type of constructing them. The absence of proper communications in the rural areas is a long-standing scandal, and has been responsible for a good deal of the economic backwardness of the villages. Many of our villages in the interior are literally cut off from all civilisation and any programme of rural reconstruction must necessarily lay emphasis on this matter. The Hon. Mr. Nurie has thus taken a step in the right direction in appointing the present committee From the very nature of things the personnel of the Committee was bound to be mainly official, but the total absence of non-officials will be viewed with a good deal of surprise. The lacuna, however, can be remedied by taking due care to consult the public leaders of different localities regarding their needs and suggestions.

MARKETING OF RAW COTTON IN INDIA.

Mr. Dantawala has in his book ("Marketing of Raw Cotton in India" by M. L. Dantawala, M. A., Professor of Cotton Industry, H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Published by Messrs. Longmans Green & Co., Ltd. Pages 265. Price Rs. 5|-) attempted to make a systematic study of the marketing of raw cotton in the country from the farm to the Cotton Exchange. Cotton is the most important commercial crop in this country and has a highly developed and organised market. The intricacies of an organised market need to be fully understood because its methods are being extended to other trades also. Mr. Dantawala's is a praiseworthy effort in this type of research work and will be found useful. Mr. C. N. Vakil in the introduction says that the poverty of the Indian peasant has become almost proverbial. Various schemes of rural reconstruction with a view to helping the farmer out of his present miserable condition have been suggested. Attempts are also made by the State in this direction. But compared with the magnitude of the problem the success achieved by such efforts is limited. Systematic studies into the conditions of the rural population have been made in different parts. The working of cotton markets which determines the course of cotton price has considerable effect on the economic condition of cotton growers. Mr. Dantawala has examined and studied all problems regarding cotton marketing and has suggested schemes of improvement in the light of experience of other countries. The book describes India's place in the cotton world, malpractices of the trade, co-operation and organisation of cotton futures market. The immediate needs of the country are organised marketing through co-operative societies and proper control over cotton markets.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The isolationists have long declared that no Englishman would be willing to fight for Austrian independence. Herr Hitler has taken them at their word, with the result that Englishmen will soon have to fight to save their own skins—if, indeed, they are any longer worth saving. Meanwhile there will doubtless be a few more insults for them to stomach."

—The "Pioneer" of Lucknow in an article entitled "Reaping the Fruits of Cowardice."

* * *

Advocating the acceptance of Federation, Bhai Parmananda says: "The future of India demanded that the whole country should be welded into a single unit as early as impossible."

Which the Federal scheme we agree, provides for—under British Imperialism.

Bhai Parmananda is entitled to a Knight Grand Commandership of the Order of the British Empire. Field-Marshal Dr. Moonje, too, of course

* * *

Hungarian Nazis are now, in their turn, restive: in fact they are almost up in arms against the authorities.

But this is putting the Fuhrer to inconvenience. He should be free to concentrate his attention first on Czecho-Slovakia. One thing at a time.

Or perhaps expediency and tactics demand that Czeco-Slovakia be left alone for some time since a furore has been aroused in advance. So it might be wiser to take up Hungary first.

* * *

According to a B. O. W. report the Commons debate on Austria was described by Mr. Winston Churchill as one of the most momentous since the war.

It ought to have been. But in actual fact it was one of the most momentary. Mr. Chamberlain has since protested that he has yet to make up his mind.

* * *

The London 'Times' most solemnly warns and assures the world that "the employment of violent means under any conditions to secure an end even legitimate end is bound to move the British Government and the people to instinctive resentment and condemnation."

Do we doubt it? We cannot in the face of historical facts repeating and re-repeating themselves.

* * *

Employment of violent means in Manchukuo moved the British Government to instinctive resentment and condemnation.

And hardly had the instinct had time to settle down to normal repose, when came the incident of Abyssinia. Instinct was again upset and it took a great deal of effort by Baldwin, Chamberlain, Eden etc to pacify it.

* * *

Then, while it was still in a convalescent stage, Franco dropped a bomb of violent means lent by Italy and Germany.

And the British Government's instinct was still moving rapidly when Japan gave another and substantial push to it by employing elaborate violent means in China proper.

* * *

And now Hitler has done the same on the other side with the result that the accelerate move of the British instinct has produced giddiness in it.

Poor thing. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that for long time and without any rest or relief, the British Government's instinct has been on a rapid run on the move.

* * *

Eh? What did you say? "Employment of violent means under any conditions" in the North-West Frontier territories of India?

Please don't be facetious and funny. The British Government's —and the British people's—"instinctive resentment and condemnation" are serious matters.

* * *

Doctor (to patient): 'If you want to be cured you must eat the skins of fruit. What is your favourite fruit?'

Patient: 'Coconuts, sir.'

Move For Armistice In Spain?

Republican Govt. To Seek Mediation By Powers

FRANCE TO BE MEDIATOR?

PARIS March 15.

Owing to the gravity of the situation, the Spanish republican Government, it is stated in well-informed quarters here, may shortly be led to demand a mediation by powers with a view to concluding an armistice.

It is added that the French Government is willing to aid in the matter.

The Supreme Council of National Defence met to-night at the Premier's office and it is reported to have considered the situation in Spain.

The Foreign Minister, M. Paul Boncour, received Sir Eric Phipps and is understood to have expressed the French Government's grave concern regarding the effect which a speedy victory for General Franco would have on the French position.

The fears were not only based on diplomatic considerations but also security.

THE VIEW HELD IN WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS IS THAT THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ELEMENTS IN GENERAL FRANCO'S ARMY WERE VERY LARGE, AND, IF NOT WITHDRAWN, WOULD CONSTITUTE A MENACE TO THE SAFETY OF FRANCE'S MEDITERRANEAN FRONTIER AND FRANCE MUST WARD OFF SUCH DANGER.

Spanish Cabinet Summoned

BARCELONA: March 16.

Senor Negrin returned after a flying visit to Paris and immediately summoned the Spanish Cabinet. Although nationalists are only 20 miles from the Catalan border, Barcelona remains calm.—Reuter.

French Battleships For Barcelona

PARIS, March 16.

A French cruiser, destroyer and a torpedo boat have left for Barcelona to-day to protect French nationals.—Reuter.

Has Stalin Become Fascist Secretly?

"Bolshevist Civilization Devours Itself And Sheds Rivers Of Blood"

The Milan correspondent of "The Times" wiring in the paper on March 6th says:—

"In an article in yesterday's Popolo d'Italia Signor Mussolini describes the Moscow trial as "the fifth act of the tragedy," and suggests that Stalin has secretly become Fascist.

Stalin, he writes, stages these big trials when he wants to hit the great chiefs of the Revolution. "the men in whom the enormous proletarian and democratic idiocy of the West" has believed. The accused, whose names, he says, were often quoted "among the stupid sheep who idiotically gabble the Bolshevist cathwords," are "a beautiful cartload," and the impression is that the whole of Russia "is but a sort of madhouse, staffed by blood-thirsty keepers."

Signor Mussolini notes that "the Russian people is so brutalized and has sunk so rapidly to the most primitive bestiality that it would be vain to ask what it thinks of all this, and he asks: "What will the conscious proletarians of the great Western democracies think of this Bolshevist civilization, which devours itself and sheds rivers of blood?

The article ends with the statement that "by showing up the true and unchangeable farce of Bolshevist Russia, Stalin renders a praiseworthy service to Fascism."

FAMINE IN AGRA VILLAGES

Sequel To Absence Of Rain For Last Eight Months

LUCKNOW, March 16.

On account of absence of rain for eight months famine conditions are reported from certain villages in Agra District. Scarcity of fodder has further increased the distress.—A. P.

GRAND NATIONAL ACCEPTORS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 16.

Grand National Final Acceptors: Royal Mail, Airgeadsios, Cooleen, Pontet, Battleship, Royaldanielli, Dominicks Cross, Davy Jones, Dunhill Castle, Inversible, Redfreeman, De la Chance, Takvorpacha, Rockquilla, Dawmar, Provocative, What Have You, Lough Cottage, Frobisher, Bachelor Prince, Blue Prince, Cabinfire, Rocklad, Santaluz, Hopeful Hero, Underbid, Workman, Brighter Cottage, Didcric, Stalbridgepark, Prominentlad, Blueshirt, Tavinois, Pencraik, Hurdygurdyman, Drim, Lazy-boots, Rednight Second, Emancipator, Kdh.

Bhai Parmanand At Hyderabad

DEPUTATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD RESY, March 16.

Bhai Parmanand, Hindu Mahasabha leader broke his journey here enroute to Delhi. Bhaiji is expected to address one or two public meetings during his brief stay.

CIVIL AVIATION IN BRITAIN

Labour Attack On Cadman Report

LONDON, March 16.

The Cadman report on Civil Aviation was discussed in the Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain moving for approval of Government's observations thereon, paid a tribute to Lord Swinton's devotion to his duties and the very remarkable results achieved during his administration. He also paid a tribute to the Imperial Airways for the fine record of safety, efficiency and punctuality. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that Government sincerely wished to see British prestige in Civil Aviation raised to the highest point conceivable, and believed that with co-operation of Government operating companies and the society of aircraft constructors they would succeed in due course in enabling British Civil Aviation to establish for itself as high a reputation as the British mercantile marine.

LABOUR ATTACK

Major Attlee moved: "In view of the disclosures of the long-standing ministerial neglect and gross inefficiency in the management of a heavily subsidised company, explanations and proposals of Government cannot be regarded as adequate to ally public concern."—Reuter.

Air Ministry Demands

LONDON, March 16.

After a long debate which continued until 1 o'clock this morning, the Air Ministry demands were agreed to, following the rejection of the Opposition amendment by 90 votes to 24.—B.O.W.

PLAN TO FIGHT ILLITERACY

U. P. Education Minister's Elaborate Scheme

BENARES, March 16.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Sampuranand, the new Education Minister, U. P. Government, is contemplating a bold step for fighting illiteracy.

According to the proposed scheme each district in U. P. will have forty centres for spreading education among the adult population. In addition to this 4,000 reading rooms with suitable newspapers will be opened at primary schools for literate people and each district will have twelve libraries. Circulating libraries, radio lectures with lantern slides and sinema will also be used as a means of spreading education, each district being provided with two radio and two lantern lectures centres.

Physical training in schools and intermediate colleges and military training including the use of firearms in intermediate colleges are proposed to be made compulsory throughout the Province, while vocational education will receive attention.—A. P.

Provision For Nutrition In Ceylon

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Sorensen regarding nutrition in Ceylon, Maj. Ormsby-Gore said that it would be quite impossible to compress within the limits of a parliamentary answer the measures the Ceylon Ministers were taking to improve nutrition, but as an instance of the great importance they attached to the subject, the Ministers this year had voted one million rupees to provide meals for school children.—Reuter.

Winter Olympics & Ski-ing

CAIRO, March 16.

The International Olympic Committee has decided that Winter Olympics be held at Sapporo in Japan, but ski-ing will be eliminated in view of the differences between the International Ski Federation and Olympic rules.—Reuter.

ITALY'S "PERFECTLY INCREDIBLE" BROADCASTS

Prof. Gilbert Murray's Protest

Professor Gilbert Murray, chairman of the League of Nations Union, in a speech at Oxford referred to "perfectly incredible" broadcasts by Italy throughout the Moslem world fostering "feeling against the British Government.

In Palestine, he said, 60 Italian agents disguised as chauffeurs had been distributing arms to the Arabs.

Mr. Eden was right when he said that Mussolini must stop that before there could be any conversations with a common purpose.

Referring to the suggestion of a loan by Britain to Mussolini, Professor Murray declared. "Could anything be more abusrd than to be compelled to build up a large reserve of armaments and at the same time be lending money to countries against whom possibly those armaments might be required?"

A resolution was passed reaffirming belief in collective security as the only hope for peace, recalling Lord Halifax's constant faithfulness to the principles of the Covenant, and calling upon the Government to let it be known throughout the world that, like every British Government since the war, it adhered to the principles of the League.

There were five dissentients.

King Carol's Visit To England Postponed

LONDON, March 15.

It has been announced from Buckingham Palace that King Carol's visit to England has been postponed in view of the recent developments in the international situation.—Reuter.

Libya Reinforcement To Be Demobilized

ROME, March 16.

An unspecified number of N. C. O.'s and men of the 1907-8-9 classes, which were called in autumn to re-inforce the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps, which were formed to strengthen the garrison at Libya will be repatriated and demobilised, it is officially announced.—Reuter.

Duce To Speak On Austrian Developments

Anglo-Italian Discussion In Full Swing

ROME, March 16.

It is officially announced that Signor Mussolini will speak to the Chamber at 4 p.m. to-morrow and the speech will be broadcast by all Italian and several foreign wireless stations.

This will be the Duce's first public pronouncement since the Austro-German union and it is understood will make Italy's position in the matter clear. It is thought that he may also have an important announcement to make on Italian policy generally.

Anglo-Italian Conversations

Anglo-Italian conversations began in earnest to-night when Count Ciano received the Earl of Perth who was accompanied by Mr. G. W. Rendel, the new British Minister at Bulgaria, and until recently head of the Eastern Department of the Foreign Office.

The meeting lasted for an hour and half. It is learned that good progress has been made and the atmosphere is stated to be cordial. The next meeting will be at 6-30 on Friday.

The fact that Lord Perth was accompanied by an expert on eastern questions indicates the order in which problems will be discussed. Other experts will come to Rome from time to time when different questions are raised and suggested. The experts of the two countries may sit together to deal with the technical aspects of the problems.

ITALIAN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Introducing naval estimates in the Chamber, Admiral Cavagnari Under-Secretary for Marine stated that over 260 thousand tons of new warships will be constructed in Italy during the current year, and by 1941, when the present building programme will be completed. Italy will have about 700 thousand tons of warships including 240 thousand tons capital ships. No unit of the Italian navy will then be older than twelve years.—Reuter.

SOVIET TO HELP CZECHOSLOVAKIA IF FRANCE DID

MOSCOW, March 16.

The Soviet would go to the aid of Czechoslovakia if she was attacked provided France did likewise, Reuter was informed by an authoritative spokesman.

Asked how much aid could be carried out in the absence of a common frontier, the spokesman replied, "a corridor must be created."—Reuter.

18 FACE FIRING SQUAD

MOSCOW, March 16.

The eighteen persons sentenced to death in the treason trial have been shot.—Reuter.

SCHUSCHNIGG NOT IN HUNGARY

Telephonic Message To London Denies Report

LONDON, March 15.

The reports from Berlin that Dr. Schuschnigg is now staying with Count Esterhazy in Hungary have been emphatically denied by the Count's Secretary who in response to telephone call from London said that Dr Schuschnigg has not arrived and is not expected.—

NAZI ATTACK ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Germans In Land Opposed To State Policy

PRAGUE, March 16.

We most solemnly declare that we have decided to fight together for our political rights, cultural freedom and economic and social security, declared Herr Frank speaking from the Sudetan German Party in Paliament.

Herr Frank declared our movement has always felt itself a movement fighting against the fate which befell our people in 1918-19.

The Sudetan Germans have now roused a desire for life.

Instead of granting Sudetan Germans their just rights, the Czechoslovakian Government has been practising a policy of making national and political relations more untenable and more strained. We declare most solemnly that we do not accept the goal of Czechoslovak State content ourselves with the declaration of February 18, 1937, whereby the Government offered Sudetan Germans certain privileges.—Reuter.

TORNADO HITS U. S. A.

Hundreds Rendered Homeless In Seven States

NEW YORK: March 16.

Sixteen persons were killed when tornadoes struck seven States.

Belleville (Illinois) suffered the worst where seven are dead, 50 injured and 400 homeless. The tornado which hit Belleville came from the south-west, leaving a 20 mile wake of destruction along the Missouri-Arkansas border. Hundreds of homes have been demolished. Other tornadoes struck Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Iowa.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, March 16.

The decision of the Government to enforce immediately the recent law authorising an increase in the period of military training from five and a half to eleven months was announced by Premier Colijn in a broadcast speech who said that Government was compelled by circumstances to take the decision.

"The vital interests of the country are at stake and the events in Austria have deeply impressed the Dutch Government and increased our troubles although there is no immediate danger of war."

He added, hitherto there have been several months of the year in which no resistance whatever against sudden surprise was possible. In view of the very rapid course which military actions now seem able to take this situation cannot continue.

JAPS CAPTURE SOVIET PILOT

SHANGHAI, March 16.

A Japanese army spokesman announced the capture of the first Soviet pilot in China.

He landed with a parachute after the plane was shot down at Wuhu.—Reuter

NEW BISHOP OF TRAVANCORE

LONDON, March 16.

The Rev. Bernard Conyngham Corfield, Vicar of Christchurch, Lower Nutfield, Surrey and ex-Principal of Baring High School, Batala, has accepted the Bishopric of Travancore and expects to sail in September. The Consecration will take place in India.—Reuter.

WHY DID HITLER RETURN TO BERLIN?

Lithuania-Polish Dispute Renders Situation Still More Grave

BERLIN: March 16.

The dispute between Poland and Lithuania is being followed with close attention in Berlin.

Some quarters suggest that it is one of the reasons for Herr Hitler's return to Berlin. The situation is recognised as grave.

The tension between Poland and Lithuania follows a frontier incident in which a Polish soldier is alleged to have been killed by Lithuanian guards.—Reuter.

HITLER RETURNS TO BERLIN

BERLIN, March 15.

Herr Hitler is expected back here to-morrow at 5 p.m. and it is understood will make an important speech to-morrow night.

It has been announced that Herr Hitler will make several plebiscite speeches in Austria before the vote on April 10. The first will be at Graz.—Reuter.

How Munich Will Receive Hitler

MUNICH, March 15.

Herr Hitler is expected in Munich at 18/00 G.M.T.

The streets from the aerodrome to the town will be lined by Nazis, bearing flaming torches. He is expected to stay the night here.—Reuter.

Holiday For Berlin School Children

BERLIN, March 16.

All school children have been given a holiday and all shops, offices and factories closed for Herr Hitler's triumphal return this afternoon. The City is being ransacked for flags.—Reuter.

Czechs Serve Notice On Hitler

Will Resist With Force Pan-Germanic Menace

LONDON, (By Air Mail) March 4.

The people of Czechoslovakia defied the Bullies and War Lords of Nazi Germany.

M. Hodza, Prime Minister, served notice on Adolf Hitler that if Nazi imperialism meddles with the affairs of the Czech democracy, Czechoslovakia will fight.

"We have not been afraid for a thousand years," he told the Nazi Government, "and we are not afraid now." The Czechs' magnificent challenge to Fascism rang through Europe.

The Czech people through its Foreign Minister—who spoke, too, of the great force for peace represented by the Franco-Soviet Pact—has given a rallying call to the democratic peoples of Czechoslovakia, Austria and Britain.

M. Hodza's speech in the Czech Parliament was in fact a reply to recent menacing and interfering speeches of Hitler and Goering in which they had claimed overlordship of "ten million Germans beyond our frontiers"—meaning the Austrian and Czech citizens who speak the German language.

"If history should call upon us to defend our country we shall fight with all our force," said Hodza. "Czechoslovakia and its inhabitants will never under any circumstances whatsoever tolerate anyone's interference or meddling in domestic affairs.

"The question of minority rights is solely and exclusively a matter for internal consideration. If Herr Hitler wishes, as he says he does, to clear away misunderstanding and to bring about a pacification of relations with this country, he will find that Czechoslovakia is ready to talk and to co-operate, but only on the basis of absolute equality.

"WE SHALL RESIST"

"If the necessity to defend our country should arise, we shall resist up to the last consequences and we shall base our action on the complete technical and moral maturity of our race. Czechoslovakia is stronger to-day than she has ever been throughout history. We have not been afraid for a thousand years, and we are not afraid to-day.

"We are building up a new State, as a true country for all its ethnical components.

"We shall courageously defend the heritage of our Kings, who were apostles of peace and understanding throughout history, who fought for culture and co-operation in Central Europe.

"We shall sincerely resist attempts at interference on the part of the German Chancellor. The population of this Republic will defend each and every attribute of sovereignty with all its power, and it is ready for the maximum of supreme sacrifice without the slightest hesitation.

"The Germans of Bohemia have lived in this country since olden times. It will remain their eternal home.

BRITISH INTERESTS

"It is certain that this is one of the most decisive moments for European peace.

"As far as this Republic is concerned, we do not worry about agreements or special pacts with the British Empire. But we do place tremendous value on the fact that Great Britain should understand and recognise that pacification and peace in central Europe are definite British interests."

PROPHESY OF WAR IN EUROPE

LONDON, March 6.

A woman who accurately foretold the death of King George V and the abdication of Edward VIII has prophesied that Europe's political unrest will reach its climax in May with a war which will last until 1942.

The woman is slim, glowing-eyed Boriska Silbiger, Hungarian seer, whose amazing powers have baffled doctors, led to her being called in to solve murder-mysteries by the police of Budapest.

Boriska tells of deaths, disasters, world changes in confident words that carry an uncanny feeling of conviction to her hearers, but she herself cannot understand her powers.

She knows only that, by some strange inward power, she can "sense" forthcoming events. She keeps a big file of newspaper cuttings—grimly dramatic cuttings, many of them—to prove how often she has been right. Her forecasts for 1938 range from royalties to film stars.

During 1938, she declares:

An "interesting development" in connection with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will claim word-wide attention.

A sensation nearly as great as the abdication of Edward VIII—an "inverted Windsor romance case" in which a woman of higher social status than her lover will make a supreme sacrifice for love—will thrill the world.

Boriska said in 1934 that a war would break out in 1935 between Italy and a country which did not use the Latin alphabet.

In 1930 she foretold that the Nazi Party, with Hitler as leader, would come to power in Germany three years later.

And here is what happened:

In 1934 King Alexander of Jugoslavia was assassinated. Storm-trooper Roehm, formerly one of Hitler's closest friends, was killed after being charged with conspiracy—slain by his "friends."

In 1935 the Italo-Abyssinian wars broke out. Abyssina does not use the Latin alphabet.

Hitler became Dictator of Germany after the triumphant Nazi putsch in 1933.

SAWHNEY BEATS CEJNAR

CAIRO, March 16.

In tennis fourth round Men's Singles Sawhney beat F. Cejnar (Czechoslovak No. 3) 3|6, 6|3, 6|3. Sawney is entering quarter-finals, where he opposes Dragutinmitic (Yugoslav), joint third, who beat Boussus 7|5, 6|4.

Sawney, who is on his first visit abroad, demonstrated that he is formidable and indefatigable. Retrieving very difficult shots he outplayed Cejnar in the final set of one of the best matches of the tournament.

Roderick Menzel beat Ranbir Singh 6|2, 6|0.

In third round of Women's Singles, Miss Leila Row beat Mrs. Rathle 7|5, 6|1, thus entering the semi-final.

In second round Mixed Doubles Sawhney and Miss Row beat Cejnar and Mrs. Anderson 7|5, 8|6.

J. Grandguillot and Miss Curtis beat Ranbir Singh and Greiss 6|1, 6|1.

In fourth round of Men's Singles Franjopuncec (Yugoslav No. 1) beat Yudhishter Singh 6|1, 6|3.

6|1, 6|3.

Spectators are beginning to show very greater interest in Sawnhey.—Reuter.

The Home Secretary's recent appeal for one million volunteers for air raid precautions services has met with immediate response. A special staff at Home Office has been engaged to reply to telephone enquiries. In London, generally, the response was brisk, and in some districts it was overwhelming.

BRITAIN AND TOKYO OLYMPICS

LONDON, March 16.

Commenting on the international Olympic Committee's decisions to hold the Olympic Games at Tokyo in 1940, Mr. H. F. Pash Vice-President of the English Amateur Athletic Association, believed that there would be little support for the games from British athletes. "Games are beginning to be regarded as gigantic advertisement for promoting country, and athletes in some countries are trained at public expense, in order to maintain the national rather than the sporting reputation of the country they represent."—Reuter.

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to inform the public in general and the readers of his books and magazine in particular, that the Sexologist—Prof. Dr. Gambers can now be consulted in Bombay in Pfaff building, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road Fort (11 to 1 P. M. & 4 to 7 P. M.; Teleph. 30230). If you have any problem on sex or suffer from any disorder of the sexual function you cannot have better solution, more correct diagnosis, more intelligent and honest advice, and more effective treatment than from him. Mofussil clients can consult him by post.

Punjab Premier Runs Amok

Attack On Congress Organisation

Uproar In Punjab Assembly: Speaker Adjourns Sitting

LAHORE, March 16.

The discussion on the adjournment motion by Mian Iftikaruddin, Secretary of the Assembly Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly on "the failure of the police to maintain order at a public meeting at Fatehwal near Amritsar on Sunday last and to protect the lives of people assembled there, although due notice had been given to the police of impending trouble" gave rise to such confusion that the Speaker had to adjourn the House before a verdict was obtained on the motion.

Socialist Expelled

Stormy scenes marked the course of the debate. Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, Socialist, declined to withdraw certain allegations he made against a member of the Unionist (Ministerial) Party and was expelled from the House.

Replying to the debate the Premier stated that the police were not sent to the village owing to police preoccupations with Mohurram and also as trouble was not anticipated by the Government. The Premier requested the leader of the Opposition to see that those Congressmen, who participated in the disturbances and were responsible for the murder of two men, were ostracised from the Party.

The Premier went on to say that 90 per cent. of "Badmashes" had become four-anna members of the Congress.

SPEAKER HELPLESS

The statement occasioned such an uproar that the Speaker was unable to maintain order and adjourned the House saying: "I cannot allow the disorder."—A. P.

NO YIELDING ON SHAHIDGUNJ ISSUE

Punjab Assembly Turns Down "No-Confidence" Move Against Cabinet

LAHORE, March 16.

A dramatic statement was made in the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Premier, that the Punjab Cabinet is prepared to tender its resignation of the verdict of the House went against it on the Shahidgunj issue.

This was followed by the House refusing leave for the introduction of a motion of "no confidence" in the Ministry sought to be moved by an Opposition member, Khoja Ghulam Hussain.

The Premier announced that in the best interests of the Province as well as in the interests of Muslims in this as well as in other provinces introduction of Malik Provinces the Ministry had advised the Governor against giving sanction to the introduction of Malik Barkat Ali's Bill seeking 'inter alia' the restoration of the site of Shahidgunj Mosque to Muslims and protection of such mosques.

PREMIER'S EXPLANATION

The Bill, the Premier said, raised constitutional and other issues of far-reaching character. If the Governor were to give his sanction for introduction of such measure here it would provoke similar Bills in those Provinces, where non-Muslims were in majority for restoration of many historic and important places of worship originally belonging to them. The device proposed by Mr. Barkat Ali was not going to restore Shahidgunj to Muslims.

READY TO RESIGN

"Nevertheless in view of the special circumstances of this case my colleagues are prepared to abide by the verdict of the House on this issue. The Cabinet as a whole is ready to tender its resignation if the verdict of the House is against it; and my Muslim colleagues and I would be prepared to resign even if the verdict of the majority of the Muslim members of our party—and this include 82 out of 92 Muslim M.L.A.'s—disapproves of our action. My Muslim colleagues and I are prepared even to resign forthwith our places in the Cabinet, if we are convinced that our resignation could restore Shahidgunj Mosque to the Mussalmans.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS TO FIGHT REACTIONARIES

LAHORE, March 16.

In a resolution touching on the Fateful disturbance the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee expresses its determination to carry on the work of the Congress vigorously in that area and to face fully "all reactionary forces gathered together against the Congress," and further stating that the Congress would not rest until it succeeded in fully establishing the prestige of the Congress in those villages.—A. P.

SHAHIDGUNJ BILL

Aney Congratulates Sir Sikandar

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly has sent the following telegram to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab:—

"Hearty congratulations on courageous and statesmanlike advice regarding introduction of bill relating to restoration of Shahidganj. Hope your spirit of nationalism will inspire communalists all over India with same patriotic spirit."—A. P.

SENSATION AT SHAHIDGUNJ

Surreptitious Trespasser Arrested: More Convictions

LAHORE, March 16.

A sensation was caused in Gurdwara Shahidganj last night when a Muslim youth of Rawalpindi surreptitiously entered the Gurdwara. He is reported to have succeeded in entering the Gurdwara by telling the Sikh guards on duty at the main gate that he was a Hindu.

While he was loitering in the compound of the Gurdwara in a suspicious manner, he was interrogated by the Granthi (priest) of the Gurdwara.

When he admitted that he was a Muslim, he was handed over to the police, who arrested him on a charge of house trespass.

Twenty-one Satyagrahis — ten Blue Shirts and eleven Red Shirts —arrested in course of the last two days in connection with the Shahidganj Satyagraha, were sent to jail for six months by a First Class Magistrate. One more Blue Shirt, who said "Azan" yesterday afternoon in front of the gate of Shahidganj was also convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—A. P.

MINOR TROUBLES IN U. P.

But Mohurrum Passes Off Peacefully

LUCKNOW, March 16.

Except for strained feelings in certain districts on account of coincidence of Moharrum and Holi the reports so far received indicate that both the festivals have passed off peacefully.

Over a dozen Hindus are reported to have been arrested in village Zakariya in Barabanki for defying Sec. 144. It is alleged that they blew Conchess during prohibited hours.

Efforts for a settlement at Agra are reported to have failed. As during last year the Hindus abandoned the taking out of Holi procession and the Muslims did not take out the 'Tazias' as a protest against imposition of time limit.

The Hindus are observing a hartal in Spitapur City as a protest against removal of a Holi pole. The Commissioner visited the locality and tried to bring about settlement.—A. P.

Bihar's Finance Minister

PATNA, March 15.

The Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Finance Minister, who is still in hospital is making steady progress. He is likely to leave the hospital within a week.—United Press.

Muharrum News From All Quarters

COMMUNAL CLASH IN NAGPUR

Several Injured But Police Restore Order

NAGPUR, March 15.

Eleven persons (nine Muslims and two Harijans) were injured in a clash last night between Muslims nd Harijans Sticks and lathis were freely used; most of the injured receiving injuries on heads. It is stated the trouble was a sequel to certain alleged offensive remarks uttered by some Muslim boys against a Harijan woman, who resented them. Later a number of Harijans and Muslims assembled at the scene; culminating in a disturbance in the Imambara locality. The police arrived at the spot and restored order.

So far 22 arrests have been made in connection with the disturbance

As soon as the report spread in the city about this trouble a number of Muslims collected at the Mominpura Mosque in another suburb of the city and wanted to rush to the scene of disturbance in Imambara, but on receipt of information the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police hastened to the spot and pacified the Muslims.

Injuries of those involved in the clash are reported to be not of serious nature. The police are taking precautions in order to preserve the peace of the city.—A. P

TENSION IN BENARES

Clashes Reported In Three Places

BENARES, March 16.

Great sensation prevails in the town since this morning owing to several clashes between the Hindus and Muslims in certain quarters.

It is reported that free fights took place in three places, resulting in injuries to several persons.

The police reached the spots immediately and brought the situation under control. A large number of police have been posted in the affected areas.

The District Magistrate and police officers, accompanied by armed police, are parading the streets.

Many shops in different parts have been closed.—United Press.

MINOR TROUBLE AT LAHORE

LAHORE, March 15.

Holi celebrations in which sprinkling of colour forms a prominent feature were marred in Lahore City by minor Hindu-Muslim affray, in which knives were used on both sides and about half a dozen persons were injured. It is stated that while a Muslim was passing through Lohari Mandi a party of Hindu youths threw coloured water on him. The Muslim resented this and remonstrated with the Hindu youths. Another Muslim passerby also admonished the Hindus, who it is alleged roughly handled both the Muslims. In the meantime crowds of both communities gathered on the spot and a fight ensued in which knives were used and six persons on both sides received injuries.

The police rushed to the spot and restored order.—A. P.

50 INJURED IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, March 16.

Over 50 persons including constables and women were injured in a serious communal riots which broke out this morning when a 'Holi' procession passing through Meloniguni (the scene of the Dasara disturbances) was stoned from adjoining Muslim quarters. In spite of vigorous police precautions, the trouble is reported to be spreading.

Among the injured are 23 Hindus, including 3 constables, and 18 Muslims. Following the outbreak of rioting, Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. banning carrying of lathis and weapons has been promulgated. Meetings and processions have also been banned without police permit.

Police reinforcement are now being rushed to Jubbulpore from the districts. All markets and shops are closed. The situation is very tense but at present it is reported to be under control.—A.P.

QUIET PREVAILS IN JUBBULPORE

NAGPUR, March 16.

The situation in Jubbulpore is quiet, according to the latest official report Premier Khare has received from Jubbulpore. As regards the origin of to-day's rioting it appears a Muslim 'Tongawalla,' was assaulted by some Hindus. This was followed by stone--throwing on a Hindu 'Holi' procession in Meloniguni on the part of Muslims from a mosque. The Premier is keeping himself in touch with the situation in Jubbulpore. Enquiries show he is not proceeding there for the present.

The number of people injured is 50, 30 Hindus and 20 Muslims, according to official figures.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 16.

Communal tension prevails in some of the mofussil towns in the United Provinces.

More than a dozen Hindus have been arrested in the village of Zakariya in the Nawabganj Tehsil for defying an order under Section 144. It is alleged that they blew conches during prohibited hours.

According to a Sirapur message, the Hindus are observing 'hartal' there, as a protest against the removal of the 'Holi' pole by the police and are not celebrating 'holi'.

A Muslim meeting protested against the restrictions imposed on procession and decided not to take out 'tazia' processions till the restrictions were removed.—United Press.

Situation Better At Ambur

AMBUR: (Madras Prescy.), March 16.

The Hindu-Muslim tension which has been prevalent here since the riot that took place on the 13th instant,—as a result of which seventeen Muslims and three Hindus were injured, which was followed by incendiarism and looting —is easing due to the constitution to-day of a Committee at the instance of the District Collector, who addressed the leaders of both the communities to help the authorities in the restoration of friendly relations between the two communities.

The order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, promulgated in the affected areas, is still in force. The rounding up of bad characters is still proceeding, to ensure peace.—United Press.

Peace Move In Ambur

AMBUR, March 16.

Stray acts of incendiarism were reported last night such as setting fire to betel gardens, coconut topes and houses in outlying villages.

A Conciliation Committee of sixteen members, both of Muslims and Hindus, was formed today. The Committee is persuading the people to reopen shops in the town.—A.P

Minor Scuffles At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 16.

A quarrel that originated in a toddy shop this evening led a disturbance of the peace, which seems to have taken a communal turn. Two minor scuffles have already taken place one in Mohalla Bahadurganj, in which four persons were injured and another near Bharati Bhawan, in which one was injured. The situation is tense. The authorities are taking steps to check the disorder.—A.P.

Congress Leader Saves Situation From Growing Worse

(From A Correspondent)

NADIAD, (By Mail).

On Mohorrum Day, many Muslim processions passed without any trouble, but in the evening when one was passing near the Swaminarayan temple, a crowd of Muslims rushed in the Khadi Bhandar and hurt Mr. Chimanlal Choksi and many others of the Khadi Bhandar.

The atmosphere at once became tense. Shops began to be closed. The Muslims became aggressive and began to throw soda-water bottles on Hindus. Some Gundas also tried to break the doors of the Swaminarayan temple open. They demolished the idol of Shri Hanuman, which was at the gate of the temple.

The local Congress Committee was informed of the developments and Darbar Gopaldas Desai at once came to the place, where hundrds of Hindus had assembled to seek vengeance on Muslims.

Darbar Gopaldas somehow managed to bring down the excited feeling of Hindus. Later at night, the District Magistrate and the D S P. with some police force came there

Next morning the police managed to bring the situation under control.

Section 144 has been declared in the City and its Municipal limits.

On March 15, some 'Mawalis' are reported to have stabbed one Hindu.

The total number of the persons injured so far amounts to 50.

CONGRESS CANNOT INTERFERE

Sardar's Reply To Mansa Farmers' Deputation

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

A deputation of the farmers of Mansa State waited on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning and placed before him all facts culminating in the no-tax campaign carried on in the State. They sought the intervention of Sardar Patel in the matter.

Sardar Patel gave a patient hearing to the deputationists. While sympathising with the farmers in their grievances, the Sardar is reported to have informed the peasants that neither he nor the Congress could help or intervene in the dispute and that they must rely on their own strength and carry on the struggle.—United Press.

DR. KHAN SAHEB'S APPEAL

Frontier Must Give Lead In Communal Unity

PESHAWAR, March 16.

In the Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, expressed the hope that the Frontier will be able to give a lead to the rest of India in solving the pertinent question of the communal ratio in Services.

"The majority community," added the Premier, "would protect the minority communities in conformity with the age-old Pathan custom of protecting the younger brothers. The people of this Province would live as one community, despite the activities of the communalist self-seekers."

Any way, concluded Dr. Khan Sahib, no facts and figures have been brought forward to support the accusation of injustice having been done to either community.

The occasion arose, when Mr. Aurangzeb, the Opposition Leader, sought to censure the Government through a "cut" motion on the demand under head "Hydro-Electric Scheme expenditure," for Government's alleged failure to maintain justly the communal ratio in the Services.—United Press.

ANTI-REPRESSION DAY

Call To Trade Union Organisations

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued a Press statement in which he appeals to all unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. to celebrate March 20 as the All-India Anti-repression Day.

His appeal, Concludes:—"Let this day be the first attempt at mobilisation of all those forces of India, which will have to be mobilised, in case the Federation in its present form be forced on us. As after the conclusion of the Meerut Case, the Communist Party of India was declared illegal by a notification of the Government of India in July 1934, speeches should be derivered and resolutions passed in meetings on that day urging on the Government the moral necessity of removing that ban of illegality from that Party:"—United Press.

Orissa Kisan Support Congress

CUTTACK, March 13.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Utkal Kisan Sangh was held under the presidency of Pandit Prankrishna Padhlary in the "Krishak" office.

The Committee congratulated the Congress Ministries of Bihar and United Provinces for the bold stand taken in regard to interference by the Viceroy, and assured the Congress of its full support in all future struggles. It urged upon the Congress Ministry in Orissa to bring forward a Debt Relief Bill as soon as possible.

By another resolution, the Committee, while congratulating the Indian National Congress for once again declaring at Haripura the right of peasants to organise themselves in their own unions, stated that the Kisan Sangh had always recognised the Congress as the premier political organisation in the country and would continue to do so in future.—United Press.

Inquiry Into Alleged Bihar Police Corruption

PATNA, March 15

The "Indian Nation" understands that Lt. Col. MacDowell, Inspector-General of Police, who retired on March 12, will work on the Commission of Enquiry into alleged corruption in the police and other departments.

The personnel of the Commission will be announced shortly and Lt. Col. MacDowell is now doing spade work in connection with the enquiry.—United Press.

No Temperance But Complete Prohibition

Madrass Premier's Appeal For Public Support To Govt. Measures

In the Madras Legislative Assembly to-day, during discussions on the Government's demands under the head Excise, Mr. K. Abdul Rahman Khan, Opposition Member, made an interesting suggestion that the Government should organise peaceful picketing of toddy and arrack shops in all the Districts in the Province by sending out workers and should close down half the number of shops in each District, and, thus, prepare the ground for introducing complete prohibition by stages.

He stressed that the drink habit should be gradually discouraged, even prior to the introduction of prohibition.

PLEA FOR PLEBISCITE

Mr. Palat, the ex-"Interim" Minister, said that a plebiscite should be taken in each district to ascertain the opinion of the people before prohibition is introduced in that district.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, replying, stated that these temperance measures adopted by the previous Governments had miserably failed and that was why the Congress Ministry's policy was the introduction of complete prohibition, rather than adopting piecemeal measures.

Further, added the Premier, abolition of a few shops would only consolidate business and licensee's profit at the expense of the drinker. He firmly believed that drink cannot be put down by such measures.

Referring to the allegation made by several members that the Report of the Salem Collector, Mr. D. F. Nixon, on the working and success of prohibition is an exaggeration, the Premier declared. "Mr. Dixon has become an enthusiast of prohibition only on sufficient grounds and evidence. I am an enthusiast of prohibition. His (Mr. Dixon's) conclusion about the success of prohibition tallied with mine, and that was why I quoted his observation.

"As a responsible District Officer on the spot, I think, his views are entitled to due weight.'

Concluding the Premier made a fervent appeal to the Opposition not to be carried away by invidious propaganda made by vested interests regarding prohibition, and asked that the matter be left in the Government's hands safely.

He said: "We have not got an army or navy as in America, where prohibition was enforced with their help. Here, only the women and children are our policemen. With the force of social, religious and moral support, I hope to carry on. I hope the House will support us in our endeavours.'—United Press.

M. P. C. C. SUPPORTS CONGRESS MINISTRY

Provincial Conference To Be Held In May

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 14.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held here yesterday, Mr. K. M. Jedhe, President, M.P.C.C., presiding. The meeting passed in all eleven resolutions.

The first resolution welcomed the constructive schemes of the Congress Ministry in the province of Bombay and called on the people and Congress Committees in Maharashtra to do all they can to create better ground and atmosphere for Ministerial programme. The Committee, in the resolution, has made some concrete suggestions, as to how this can be done.

Another resolution of importance passed by the Committee is that of supporting the note of caution sounded to the Inamdars by the Hon Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister, in a recent speech in the Bombay Legislative Council. The resolution has recommended full levy of agricultural assessment on Inam lands and has pleaded for all the rights and privileges available to British subjects in case of Inami ryots.

A third resolution suggests the holding of the Provincial Conference at a suitable place in the month of May.

A Committee to recommend suitable candidates for being put up on behalf of the Congress at the ensuing District Boards elections was also appointed by the meeting.

CONGRESSMEN FOR RURAL UPLIFT WORK

NAGPUR, March 15.

An earnest appeal to convert the primary Congress Committees into instruments of voicing the day-to-day grievances of the people, with a view to make them conscious of the incapacity of the popular Ministers to concede to even the modest demands and thus transforming the masses into disciplined and well-trained soldiers in the fight against Imperialism, was made Mr. Manavendra Nath Roy, in the course of his reply to the Civic Reception accorded to him this evening by the citizens of Nagpur at the Town Hall.

Mr. Roy, continuing, said that agitation and propaganda had their own value but, without accomplishing the organisational task, without developing the revolutionary urge of the masses, they could not hope to win the battle for freedom.

He added that he was afraid that, unless they quickened the revolutionary mentality of the people, by taking advantage of the Congress Ministers in power, and rehabilitated the foundations of the Congress organisation, they would not be able to prevent the advent of provincial autonomy, because of the fact that, excepting the few, who are engaged in Parliamentary activity, the rest of the Congressmen had relapsed into political passivity.

Work in villages by Congressmen would convince the masses that their day-to-day grievances were correlated with the larger political, freedom's problem, and this would increase the strength of the Congress.

Mr. Roy, however, sounded a note of warning against creating false hopes in their minds. He also pleaded for the democratization of the Indian National Congress bodies, so that the resolution passed at the Annual Session of the Congress may be effectively put into practice.

Mr. Roy was also presented with a Civic Address, on behalf of the Nagpur Municipality. The Address was read by the Municipal President, Mr. Samyullah Khan.—United Press.

CONGRESS FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Cawnpore Municipal Board's Decision

CAWNPORE March 14.

The controversy over the hoisting of the Congress flags on Municipal buildings and aided institutions was revived at the meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board held to-day

About 8 months ago the board passed a resolution suggesting that all Municipal buildings and aided institutions, including hospital should hoist the Congress flag and that the institutions failing to comply with th's order would be deprived of their grants.

There was much opposition to this resolution from several denominational institutions and the Commissioner of the Allahabad division wrote to the Chairman of the Board in February requesting that the resolution be reconsidered and meanwhile it be held in abeyance.

At to-day's meeting the view of the Commissioner was held by several Hindu and Muslim members and the European representatives, although the original resolution was passed as amended by a Muslim member to include "aided institutions".

It was finally decided to put up "an agreed resolution" on this question at the next meeting—A. P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR KAIRA D. L. B.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, (By Mail).

The Kaira District Congress Committee has invited applications from candidates who wish to contest on the Congress ticket the District Local Board elections which will be held in May.

BREACH OF SARDA ACT.

For marrying a minor girl in contravention of the Sarda Act, the Kaira District Magistrate, Mr. S. B. Vaidya, has fined Somabhai Fakirbhai of Borsad. Gokalbhai Patel of Napad and another Rs 75 each.

Out of the fine realised Rs. 30 will paid to the complainant.

SOCIALIST BAILED OUT

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Mr. Gunada Majumdar, Secretary, Bengal Congress Socialist Party, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech delivered by him in Calcutta on December 15 last, was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate fixed the hearing of the case for March 23 and allowed the accused to remain on bail as granted yesterday.—A.P.

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

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HARAPPA EXCAVATION

Pre-historic Burial Ground And Other Valuable Finds

NEW DELHI, March 15.

How a small thing may lead to discoveries of far-reaching importance is perhaps no where better illustrated than in the story of the excavations at Harappa in the Punjab, which is now in progress. The Officer-in-Charge of the excavations one day accidentally noticed the body of a broken jar in the open ground near the camp after a shower of rain. When examined the jar was found to contain three skulls.

Excavations were continued, and it was evident that the office had really lighted upon a part of what was in ancient pre-historic times a burial ground, the first of its kind found in India. Two different types of burial were traced—a Tatef type in which jars with skulls and other bones were interred and an earlier type in which the body was buried with a number of painted pottery vases disposed around.

The progress of disinterment of the bodies and skeletal remains had of necessity to be cautious, and it was entirely stopped during the last six years owing to paucity of funds. Recently the Anthropological Assistant attached to the Archaeological Survey has been deputed to the place for the purpose of further investigation.

Already a skull and burial jars have been found in extending a pit dug for manure, and it is hoped that further details of the burial practices some 4,000 years ago will be revealed. The place has just been visited by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director General of Archaeology in India.

Another place where the Director General proceeds from Harappa is Mohenjodaro, which with Harappa formed the twin cities of pre-historic India. Local museums have been established both at Harappa and Mohenjodaro to house the numerous finds at the two sites. Part of the Mohenjodaro collection has already been made available for distribution among other museums in India, and proposals are now under consideration for transferring some of the antiquities found, to the charge of the Sind Government. Karachi, the capital of Sind, has at present only a Municipal Museum. Rao Bahadur Dikshit is discussing with the Government of India the possibility of raising this museum to the status of a Provincial one in charge of the Government of Sind.

With scores of sites of the prehistoric period, which have only partially been surved by the Archaeological Department, there is already an amount of material of the greatest archaeological importance and with the extension of the scope of archaeological excavations in the near future additions of utmost importance are likely to be made to this collection.

It is, therefore, considered essential that adequate arrangements should be made for the careful custody of these valuable relics.

'Quake Shock At Khandwa

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, March 14.

An earthquake shock was felt early this morning at 6-20. A peculiar rumbling noise was heard at the moment. Buildings began to shake. Cracks have appeared in several buildings, the local Jama Masjid has been damaged. The rocking lasted for about 30 seconds.

The Town Congress Committee has announced its decision to contest the ensuing Municipal elections. Preparations are afoot. It is expected that the electorate will rally round, and co-operate with the Congress Committee which has for the first time taken this move.

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Imposing Additional Burden On Industries

"INCOMPLETE EXAMINATION OF NUMEROUS FACTS"

Bombay Shareholders Criticise Textile Inquiry Committee's Report

The Committee of the Bombay Share-holders' Associations in the course of their memorandum submitting their views on the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee state:—

The Committee of the Bombay Share-holders' Association have submitted to the Government of Bombay a representation regarding the Interim Report of the Cotton Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, in the course of which they refer to their letter of November 6, 1937 to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, in which they had expressed their fears regarding the inadequacy of data as a basis for interim recommendations for a wage increase.

"INCOMPLETE EXAMINATION OF NUMEROUS FACTS

The Committee observes that a study of the report has confirmed their fears expressed in that letter, inasmuch as the conclusions reached by the Inquiry Committee have rested upon an incomplete examination of the numerous facts pertaining to the working of the industry, practically ignoring conditions and circumstances, in which the industry works in what are described by the Inquiry Committee as isolated centres outside Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

In the opinion of the Committee the least the Government should have done in regard to a report of this character was to consult the interests directly concerned before passing orders thereon. The Committee regret that the Government should have taken the Inquiry Committee's recommendations as the last word on the subject and by using the language they have done in their resolution. Government have adopted a procedure, which it tantamount to coercing the industry into accepting the Inquiry Committee's recommendations, however, unconvincing and inconclusive they may be.

NOT A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION.

The Committee point out that the Inquiry Committee have failed to carry out a comprehensive, scientific and detached examination of the working of the industry in all its aspects and that there is considerable ground for a legitimate grievance on the part of those interested in the industry excepting labour, that the Inquiry Committee appear to have started on their labour with a mental reservation that somehow or other a case had to be made out for granting an increase in wages whether "the present condition of the industry" or "the ability of the industry to bear" warranted such increase or not.

In the Committee's opinion, the construction placed upon these two very material aspects mentioned in the Terms of Reference is both incomplete and one-sided.

The Committee complain that although in paragraph 10 of their report, the Inquiry Committee themselves have admitted that the present conditions of the industry can be determined by "a study of the conditions of the last six months, in the light of the history of a few previous years, and in relation to such future trends as we can forecast with justification," even a casual perusal of the report reveals that whereas an undue importance is attached to the conditions of last six months, the bearing of the history of a few previous years has been completely ignored, except to condemn the industry. The Committee throughout the consideration of their Report appear to have been observed with an idea that in the working of the cotton textile industry, though there may be several interests involved, there is only one party whose interests must be the overriding consideration for the existence and continuance of the industry though such consideration may involve practically the wiping out of the other equally important interests.

PLEA FOR UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY.

The Committee further observe that the Inquiry Committee have also lost sight of the consideration that this industry, if it has to live and stand the competition of foreign imports, has to be continuously kept up-to-date in its plant and equipment, and in order to enable the industry to do this a continuous inflow of fresh capital must be ensured. The Committee ask whether the industry would be able to attract fresh capital, if its working is now to be determined by the sole consideration for improvement in wages.

The Committee regrets that while the Inquiry Committee have endeavoured to add up all the possible items of betterment for the industry, during the last few months, they have not considered it necessary to subtract anything.

ANOMALOUS POSITION

The Committee deal with the evil effects of the recommendation on the protection granted to the industry and contend that it has the effect of upsetting the basis of protection. In this connection they refer to the anomalous position in that while the Provincial Government can impose burdens, it had not the power to offset these burdens by increasing duties which was the function of the Government of India.

The Committee urges the Government to give full consideration to this aspect of the question—before bringing any legislation involving additional burden on industries, which they could not protect but could easily destroy by unwise legislation.

MOTORING TO THE HILLS

Mysore Sets Bombay An Example

Some years ago the Ghat road to Ootacamund from the Mysore side was a difficult and dangerous one, particularly in the monsoon, but the Government of that progressive State flung steel girder bridges across all the bad corners and the road to-day carries motor traffic with speed and comfort

The Mysore Government's policy in opening up hill-stations is further exemplified by the recent completion of the motor road from Bangalore to Nandi, a historic spot famed since the days of Tippoo Sultan, whose bungalow within the fort walls at the top of the hill is still preserved

Nandi is 4,851 feet above sea level, has an excellent climate even in the hot weather and is set amid picturesque surroundings.

Residents of Bombay would welcome the construction of a similar motor road from Neral to Matheran. At present there is a track used by rickshaws and horses and a small mountain railway, to travel by which takes very much longer than the journey would require by car, if there were a road. The Government of Bombay might well take a leaf out of the book of Mysore.

W. I. Homoeopathic Association's Meeting

A meeting of Western India Homoeopathic Association was held on March 12 to devise ways and means to reorganise the Association on more effective basis.

It was decided to carry on a wide propaganda to mobilise all homoeopaths on a common platform and to fight for their legitimate rights.

A condolence resolution, mourning the death of late Major D. Vanrenan was also passed.

SATARA MERCHANT DUPED

Youth Poses As Son Of Indore Dewan

SATARA, March, 15.

"I am the son of Sir Seraymal Bapna, Diwan of the Indore State. My name is Babu Pratapmal. I have just received a wire from my father informing me that the marriage of my younger brother has been decided. I have, therefore, come here to invite you for this marriage".

This is how a young man aged 25, dressed in an up-to-date fashion, introduced himself to Sheth Raotmal Mishrimal Bapna, a cloth merchant in Sadashiv Peth. Sheth Bapna was attending to his business as usual and when the "son of the Indore Diwan" alighted from a 'tonga' at 6 in the evening, he welcomed him.

The guest stayed at the residence of Sheth Bapna for three days, during which he was honoured by the host and other merchants in the city. Many 'at homes' and dinners were given in his honour.

At the close of his stay, the young man left the house of Sheth Bapna with gold and cloth worth Rs. 800 belonging to the host. In the meanwhile, Sheth Bapna had written a letter to the Diwan at Indore thanking him for his invitation, in reply to which Shethji was informed that no such invitation was extended to him on behalf of the Diwan.

Thereupon, Shethji realised that he was a victim of a confidence trick played by the unknown youth.

The police are investigating.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

Cecil, Mr. Eden has come to represent the mind and attitude of the very large section of the British electorate which is neither die-hard nor socialist in its outlook. If Mr. Eden had chosen to do so he could have taken this opportunity of mobilising these forces, which only await a suitable leader, and organising a movement capable of overthrowing reaction. That is why Mr. Eden's reluctance to press the differences between him and the Prime Minister and his readiness to acquiesce in the continued existence of the present Government has come as a shock to many people. Although he evidently believes that Mr. Chamberlain's policy of truckling under to the Dictators and conceding to them their demands is bound to lead to war, he is not prepared to take any constructive step likely to weaken the position of Mr. Chamberlain's Government, to throw it out of office and to replace it by another more devoted to the cause of peace.

A Nation-Wide Campaign

It is perhaps too much to expect that Mr. Eden would break away from the Public School tradition—so-called—and set himself in opposition to a Government composed of members of his own class. But the amazing thing is that even the Labour Party, which has been trying to carry on a struggle against the Government, has not succeeded in utilising this crisis to greater advantage. It, of course, tabled a motion of censure which was debated in due course and also thrown out in due course. This is the usual procedure by which the Opposition has been functioning in the present Parliament—a series of votes of censure, amendments, motions, etc., followed by an inevitable succession of defeats by overwhelming majority. It is felt, however, that on this occasion the Labour leaders might have contrived to enlist much wider support against the Government, even in the House of Commons if they had worded their motion so as to make an appeal to all the wavering elements, outside the Labour Party. The bulk of the Opposition Liberals voted against the Government, but there was a considerable group even within the ranks of the Government supporters which might have been induced to join in the censure if they had not been asked at the same time to commit themselves to an opinion on issues other than those immediately and directly involved. Since then, Labour Party organisations as well as other public bodies, such as Co-operative Societies, Trade Unions, and Liberal groups have been engaged in a vigorous nation-wide campaign. Reports indicate that the meetings called together for this purpose have been very enthusiastically supported and there is a wide-spread desire that the Government should be restrained from making an alliance with Fascism, an alliance on which it appears to have set its mind.

Curious Contradictions

The debate in the House of Lords which followed Mr. Eden's resignation gave further proof of the role which some Pacifists and Liberals are playing in the world to-day Nominally, of course, men like Lord Ponsonby and Lord Arnold have been members of the Labour Party just as Lord Lothian is regarded as one of the pillars of British Liberalism. Lord Ponsonby expressing the pacifist point of view declared that the Labour opposition to the Government was unjustified and that Mr. Chamberlain was entirely right in his overtures to Mussolini, completely forgetting that although friendship with Mussolini and every body else is desirable in an ideal and abstract sense, in this case it means quite clearly the recognition of the conquest of Abyssinia and the toleration of the Italian attack on the Spanish people. It is one of the curious contradictions of the present political situation that men like Lansbury and Ponsonby who are the loudest in their professions of love, Christianity, Peace, Brotherhood and all the rest of it, are precisely the men who in practice countenance and encourage every manner of aggression, war, and injustice. To emphasise his agreement with the Tory Imperialist militarist Government of Chamberlain, the peace-loving and gentle Ponsonby has announced his resignation from the Labour Party. The attitude taken by Lord Lothian and Lord Allen was similar to Lord Ponsonby's, although their background is somewhat different. It has been recognised for the past year or two that these two gentlemen, whom we in India tend to look upon as the exponents of the highest ideals of European civilization, have been the moving spirits in the efforts to bring about an alliance between Nazi Germany and the British Empire. In this case too theoretically alliances, pacts and treaties of friendship are unquestionably good things if they could be had but the value and desirability of such alliances should be judged in the light of their implications. Now everybody recognises that an alliance with Hitler *must* mean in fact, if it means anything at all, the granting of consent to Hitler to carry out his widely advertised designs on Austria and other Central and Eastern European countries. So that what is represented as an expression of love, friendship and peace is merely a manoeuvre in a campaign of which the object is the conquest, enslavement and dismemberment of small countries, like Austria and Czechoslovakia—that is to say, an extension of the imperialist system. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that Lord Lothian who is one of the arch-imperialists that India has to reckon with is also an imperialist in his attitude to European problems.

BATA'S GOODWILL MISSION MEMBERS TOUR INDIA

Inspect Bombay's Trade Centres And Important Places

A warm welcome was accorded to the members of Bata's Goodwill Mission, who arrived at the Juhu Aerodrome early this week by Bata's luxurious twin-engined Lockheed Air Plane, which covered almost 4,000 miles in India inspecting various places in order to study the country and to ascertain the foot-wear requirements of the people.

The 'plane, appropriately named "Bata" in which they fly, is an American Lockheed having a cruising speed of 250 to 300 miles per hour. The crew consists of two young pilots, a wireless operator and a mechanic, all Czechoslovakians. The 'plane belongs to Mr. Thomas Bata, the proprietor of Bata Shoes Co., Mr. Bata flew to India some years ago in this 'plane.

During their day's stay in the city they went round and inspected the various trade centres and places of importance and sightseeing. On Sunday night they were entertained to Dinner by the Czechoslovakian Consul and Madame Urban at their residence in Colaba.

The members of the Mission are touring India with a view to studying the climatic and geographical conditions of various provinces of India. They have visited Madras, Colombo, Quilon, Kottayam, and Hyderabad. On Monday morning they flew to Delhi and thence to Lahore and Batanagar.

NEW DELHI, March 16.—The Paris Trade Fair will be held in Paris between the 21st May and the 6th June, 1938.—Firms desiring to participate in the Fair can obtain further particulars from the Attache Commercial de France, Calcutta.

ZARTHOSTI RITUAL NIRANGEDIN

Esoteric Exposition

Under the auspices of the Zarthoshti Radih Society on Sunday, (20th instant) at 10-15 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Behram Bag Estate at the Village Oshivera near the Jogeshwari Station (B. B. and C. I. Rly.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will deliver a lecture on the esoteric exposition of the Zarthoshti ritual called Nirang-e-Din, for the preparation of the holy 'Nirang' from the urine of the sacred White Bull.

Dasturji Sahab Framroze Navroji Kutar will preside. All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

Anti-Air Raid Training

KARACHI, March 14.

The Air Raid Precautions Sub Committee, Karachi, is organising a gas course for Medical Officers, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sanitary Inspectors, dealing with the danger of gas attacks from enemy air craft in general, and with the medical aspect of treating gas contacts in particular.

The course will consist of about six lectures and demonstrations After attending them, it is hoped the students will be sufficiently trained to instruct others, and will be capable of organising first aid and decontamination centres in their various spheres of work.

The first lecture of the series will be delivered by Major W. K. Campbell, of Royal Army Medical Corps on March 16 at the Municipal Offices, Karachi.—United Press.

Hindi In Orissa Schools

CUTTACK, March 15.

The Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dubey, Minister of Education, has passed orders for teaching Hindi in all schools in Orissa, and this has already begun in some of the higher elementary schools at Cuttack.

A lady teacher will be appointed shortly in the Ravenshaw Girls' School in order to teach Hindi to the girls in the school permanently.—United Press.

A supplement to the U. P. Government Gazette published the rules relating to the partitions under the U. P. land revenues act, 1901. The rules do not apply to the Kumaon division (except the settled portions of the Tarai sub-division) or the Jaunsar Bawar tract in the Dehra Dun District. Nor in full to those districts in which 'Amins' are not paid fixed salaries.

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This is the thorough, modern way to banish your cold! Take a glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica tonight at bedtime (in warm water if you prefer it), and another refreshing draught in the morning when you wake. You will soon throw off the most severe attack!

The Laxative Salines in Sal Hepatica cleanse the intestinal tract and keep the whole digestive system sweet and clean. This is the first step in banishing any cold.

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RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS for conditions arising from disorders such as Constipation, Biliousness and Headache, Averishness and Digestive Upsets, Irregular Kidney Action, Sleeplessness, Overweight, Colds, Rheumatism and Gout.

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NEWS IN SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE FROM B. B. C.

A service of broadcast news bulletins in Spanish and Portuguese for listeners in Central and South America was inaugurated by the BBC on the night of March 14-15. As from March 15, these bulletins will be broadcast daily from two BBC short-wave transmitters at Daventry, working simultaneously on a wavelength of 31.55 metres, under the call sign GSB, and directed to Central and South America. The bulletins will be radiated at the end of Transmission 5, the Spanish bulletin being broadcast at 1-30 a.m. GM.T. and the Portuguese at 1-45 a.m. G.M.T. The bulletins, which will be objective in character, will be compiled by the staff of the BBC from the reports of the British news agencies.

Programmes between 1 a.m. and 1-30 a.m. G.M.T. (Saturdays 1-10 a.m. and 1-30 a.m.) in Transmission 5, which are available on the same wavelength to South American listeners, will normally be designed to appeal to Latin-American as well as to Empire listeners, and will be accompanied by announcements in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. South American listeners will also be able to hear the ordinary Transmission 5 programme from 11.-20 p.m. G.M.T. onwards.

STORY OF THE KHYBER PASS

To Be Broadcast

The stormy history of the Khyber Pass, that narrow defile winding from India into Afghanistan, will be the subject of a feature programme shortly to be broadcast from Daventry. The authors are Major-General Donald Robertson, C.B., D.S.O., and Captain J. Inglis.

Persians and Greeks, Mongols and Tartars have sent their hosts through the pass, and the names of Alexander the Great, Jenghiz Khan, Timur, Nadir Shah, and a host of other warrior chiefs are written across two thousand years of its history. The feature is to be presented in the form of simple narration.

Major-General Robertson, who has had a distinguished carrer in the Indian Army, was appointed D.A. and Q.M.G. Northern Command, India, in 1937.

Transmission 2, April 3, 11 a.m. (G.M.T.)

ARGUMENT IN MUSIC

'On my right, Sweet Music',—'On my left, Swing Music'; 'Seconds Out!' might well be the introduction to 'In and Out of Rhythm', the first round of a new series to be broadcast fortnightly from Daventry. The contestants in this musical set-to will be Len Hayes, who upholds 'Sweet' Music, and Dinah Miller, who is all for 'swing', and they will be refereed by John Dodsworth. Hayes is well known as a band leader, and Dinah Miler, who gave her first broadcast for the BBC at the end of last year, has since been singing with Jack Hylton's and Jack Harris's bands.

The contest may help to settle a controversy that flourishes wherever dance music is played: what is realy meant by 'swing' music. Many efforts have been made to give a satisfactory definition, but with little success.

Transmission 2, March 30, 1 p.m.. (G.M.T.)

ACHES AND PAINS OF MIDDLE AGE

Washed away by New Spa Water.

Many men and women of middle age find their pleasure in life overshadowed by the physical disorders often associated with this period! Unless you prevent the trouble, *your* arteries will become clogged with calcareous deposits, *your* glands will become swollen, with the resultant rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, nervous irritability or other distressing symptoms.

Yet there is no need to endure this trouble or to spend a moment of worry over it. You can live life to the full if you take a dose of the famous FYNNON SALT regularly each morning.

Fynnon Salt is Nature's own remedy. In your own home, at little cost, the beneficial effects of spa treatment, for which wealthy sufferers travel far and wide, is yours.

A dose of Fynnon Salt in water provides the medicinal value of three glasses of actual spa water. It clears impurities from the blood, reduces inflammation, loosens stiff muscles and swollen joints, and makes a new man or woman of you. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. KF 614

Do They Understand English?

Empire Listeners' Response To B.B.C. Talks

In the early part of this year, Professor A. Lloyd James, Secretary of the BBC Advisory Committee on Spoken English, broadcast from Daventry a series of talks under the title, 'Do We Unders.and Engl sh?', and invited the co-op.ration of listeners. The response was enthusiastic, letters being received from all parts of the Empire.

It is evident that correspondents are divided on the question of whether it is more desirable to establish a 'standard English,' or for each community to develop its distinctive from the language.

WILL DOMINION LANGUAGES DEVELOP?

A correspondent, writing from Rhodesia, foresees a tendency for English to develop into an individual language in each Dominion—'not only in regard to pronunciation, but in regard to new, and exotic, words.'

'For example,' he writes, 'Afrikans has influenced spoken English in South Africa, and such words as "spoor" and "trek" have now passed into the language. The same may be seen in Rhodesia, young though the country is. There are many words from the native tongues that are creeping in, and it is quite likely that in time they may also form part of the language. Probably the same thing is happening in other Dominions, and there seem to be arising a lot of "Dominion languages" which, though basically English, and mainly English, are yet sufficiently different to be almost incomprehensible to the "foreigners".'

A listener in Nigeria writes:

'English, as spoken by cultivated people, is understandable the world over, notwithstanding a few personal ways of speaking.'

The same correspondent, in a later letter, suggests that a standard form of English, intelligible to English-speaking people everywhere, can be evolved if the BBC maintains its present standard of diction.

O.her writers, however, do not agree that this is possible, or even des.rable. The following passage comes from a listener in one of H.M.'s ships:

'Human nature — something with which we are individually born—call it what you will—will, I think, always militate against there being anything like a standard pronunciation of the K.ng's English.'

And a listener writing from Switzerland, says:

'It would be a pity not to be able to know by his accent and the words he uses whether a man came from London, Toronto, Northern England, or Melbourne.'

DOES KING'S ENGLISH LACK VIRILITY?

From Kenya Colony comes a view on the ability of 'King's English' to withstand local influences:

'Is King's English too refined to withstand the onslaught of an accent?' the letter reads. 'Does it lack virility?.....Is King's English supported by complicated systems which crash away when the props are removed?.....The masculine, go-ahead Englishman out here often acquires an accent, however slight—usually a slur.'

It is not the intention of the BBC to attempt to establish a uniform spoken language. Its policy, so far as its own broadcasts are concerned, is rather to seek a common denominator of educated speech that is understood by, and acceptable to, the majority of listeners.

B. B. C. Director To Discuss Changes In Programmes

important changes in programme timing, and other forthcoming developments in the Empire Service from Daventry will be discussed by the Empire Programme Director in the next of his quarterly talks to oversea listeners, to be broadcast on March 31 and April 1. As usual, the Director will answer some of the points concerning the service that have been raised by listeners in correspondence during the past few months, and will also refer to the recently-inaugurated service of foreign-language broadcasts.

Transmission 2, March 31, 12-15 p.m. (G.M.T.)

Transmission 3, March 31, 3-15 p.m. (G.M.T.)

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE

To Be Televised

For the seventh year in succession John Snagge, of the BBC's Outside Broadcasts Department, will describe to listeners at Home and Overseas the annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which takes place this year on April 2.

Snagge will follow the boats in the BBC launch, "Magician", which carries—in addition to the commentator, his assistant and a complement of engineers—generators, batteries, and a small transmitter, specially designed and installed for the purpose of the commentary. The commentator's description is radiated from this transmitter, the signals being picked up at a receiving post established on the roof of a building on the river bank and connected by telephone line with Broadcasting House. The course, four and a quarter miles in length, extends along the River Thames from Putney to Mortlake.

Arrangements have been made to televise, for the first time, the finish of the race, and it is hoped that viewers will see and hear interviews with members of the winning crew.

Transmission 3, April 2, 1-30 p.m. (G.M.T.)

BACKGROUND TO THE BOAT RACE

Many famous figures of the British rowing world will take part in 'from Putney to Mortlake', a special feature programme from Daventry that will supplement the broadcast commentary on the Boat Race. Devised by John Snagge (who describes the race for BBC listeners) and Jack Inglis, the programme will picture for listeners the background of the contest.

Among the rowing personalities whom listeners may expect to hear in the broadcast are Lord Desborough, who rowed in the famous dead heat of 1877, Capt. R. C. Bourne, M.P., who stroked Oxford to victory in four successive years and members of this year's crews.

Transmission 2, April 1, 1 p.m. (G.M.T.)

Transmission 3, March 30, 2-55 p.m. (G.M.T.)

RADIO PRODUCTION IN AMERICA

According to information received by receiver licensees, radio set production and sales for the third quarter of 1937 was 2,604,000 units, an increase of 274,000 sets over the same period last year.

For the first nine months of 1937, receiver production approximated 6,000,000 units—three-quarters of a million sets ahead of the corresponding 1936 period, representing an increase of about 14 per cent.

Fourth-quarter factory sales are expected to fall considerably behind 1936 figures, reports from some plants indicating a recession of 35 per cent. or more in October and November. If the fourth quarter for 1937 runs 35 per cent. behind the figure for the huge fourth quarter of 1936 (2,932,890 sets), 1937 may close with a total 12-month sale of 7,800,000 sets.

Unit prices of sets in the third quarter showed a marked increase, amounting to a rise of 8 to 10 per cent.

Following is the summary of factory sales of radio receivers by quarters of 1936 and 1937:

1936	Sets
1st quarter	1,287,462
2nd quarter	1,697,444
3rd quarter	2,330,959
4th quarter	2,932,890
Total	8,248,755
1st quarter	1,579,136
2nd quarter	1,769,496
3rd quarter	2,604,000

Conversion To Hinduism

(From A Correspondent)

A conversion ceremony took place on Sunday last at Ambarnath when Mr. William Earnest, a Christian, was converted to Hinduism before Mr. Laxman Ganesh Navare of Ambarnath and Mr. Rajaram Narayan Moghe of Bombay.

Mr. Ernest was originally converted to Christianity at the age of 16 from his Hindu religion of birth. He has taken his original name "Sheshadri Survana."

BRITAIN'S NOTICE TO THE WORLD

Press Comments On Premier's Statement

LONDON, March 15.

In the House of Commons debate on the Prime Minister's statement on Austria which was described by Mr. Winston Churchill as one of the most mementous heard since the war, continued until the House adjourned just before midnight. Throughout the debate, high sense of responsibilitiy was observed by speakers of all parties, and the atmosphere was deeply restrained.

While one feature of the debate was the acceptance of the necessity of continued defence efforts and Opposition's emphasis on the urgency of allying these efforts with the definite League policy of collective security, there was a general idea inspiring all speeches that there must be immediate relentless attempt to unite the disorganised forces of peace and to equip them with means of defence.

Winding up the debate, Mr. R. A. Butler in his first important speech as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that there had been agreement on all sides in deploring and condemning the method by which independence had been taken from Austria. It was the general policy of His Majesty's Government to make collective security a reality, if it could be done. But to take the question of "rape of Austrian independence" to the League now would prejudice the League's future, and its ultimate reconstruction.

The serious tone of the speeches in the House of Commons is reflected in newspaper comment.

"Times" says: "Employment of violent means under any conditions to secure an end, even a legitimate end, is bound to move the British Government and people to instinctive resentment and condemnation. It denies and thwarts the essential aims of the British policy by adding to the divisions and dangers of the Continent, a new store of illwill, suspicion and alarm. It makes a heavy drain upon the confidence which is the capital of peace, and it undermines negotiations which, in words that Mr. Eden used in earlier talks, are themselves aimed at repairing the damaged structure of European security. That is the true crux of the German action. British Government have fulfilled a duty in making their views known and their protest heard."

"Times" continues: Government can and should respond to Mr. Churchill's call for a clear statement of policy and the earnestness of their adherence to the Covenant with the undertaking that they have no intention of departing from these principles, and that their policy whether by way of negotiation or otherwise has no selfish or exlusive purpose, and is designed to serve the basic aims of the Covenant.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's quiet announcement that the pace of British rearmament will be reviewed, the "Times" says that it will be universally accepted in this country, and it is a notice to the world that British interest in peace and equal dealing is more

"Daily Telegraph" says phrase." since the fateful day in August 1914, when Sir Edward Grey made his historic speech on the eve of this country's entry into the Great War has the House of Commons listened to a statement of such gravity, as that which the Prime Minister made yesterday. In defining Government's attitude, he was firm as the nation would wish him to be.

The world has to face a new situation" says the "Manchester Guardian" "rearmament is not enough. There must come a time when democracies and other countries that are with them must make a stand. Nothing the Government could do would confer so great a service on humanity as an honest attempt now to rebuild collective system.

"Daily Mail" and "Daily Express" lay emphasis on passages in Mr. Chamberlain's speech on rearmament.

"Daily Herald" says rearmament is inevitable in the present state of the world but urges renewed effor.s at international reconstruction. The Anglo-French alliance could, it suggests, be made the nucleus of a group of States bound together in treaty of mutual assistance against aggression.

The famous sailing vessel "Cutty Sark" is soon to be moored in Thames where she will be used for training boys to take up sea careers.—B. O. W.

LONDON.—The B. B. C. inaugurated the short-wave broadcasts directed to Spanish speaking people in Central and South America and Portuguese speaking people in Brazil.

AIR EXPERTS TO HOLD INQUIRY

CAWNPORE, March 15.

News has been received that a joint conference of British and French air experts will be held in Datia shortly to enquire into the causes of disaster to a French passenger 'plane there.

M. Tresch and B. Beanregad, Directors of the French Air Service have already arrived. Another French expert, M. Simen, is expected to-day.

Mr. Gandy, Chief Inspector of British Aviation, has arrived by air at the scene of disaster. More British experts are expected by to-morrow.

Arrangements have been made to dispatch the dead bodies of victims of the disaster by air next week.—United Press.

Hiralal Shastri's Advice To Kisans

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

Sjt. Hiralal Shastri, General Secretary of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal accepted the invitation of the Jat Workers of Sekhavati and paid a visit to Jhunjhunu in connection with the Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of the local Jat Boarding House. Sjt. Shastri speaking on the occasion emphasised the need for making extensive arrangements for the education of the cultivators and opined that the peasantry should be given an education which would not divorce them from the agricultural industry and would not bring before them the lure of service-seeking. Sjt. Shastri also addressed two meetings under the auspices of the Local Praja Mandal Committee.

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AVOID WORRY AND THE "TROUBLE ZONE"

Turn your back on the workaday world. Face the wide open road. But go in a car that keeps you out of the "Trouble Zone"—a car fitted with safe, new Goodyear Tyres.

THEN you can get the most from your driving. You'll know that, come what may, no matter what the road has to offer, your tyres afford maximum protection against all tyre troubles that may mean delays, inconvenience or even accident.

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GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE, THE WORLD OVER, RIDE ON GOODYEAR TYRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE

MADE IN INDIA— SPECIALISED FOR INDIAN SERVICE

G.P.3

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Suspension Of Sentence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That an occasion such as the suspension of a sentence—an otherwise routine matter of administration—was taken to discredit the Ministry is one more sign that our present legislators, particularly those of the Opposition are more than alive to the responsibilities of their high calling. But the attack on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in the way they did is to say the least unfortunate and uncalled for.

For one thing as Mr. Munshi clearly explained there was no question of the Ministry sitting in judgment over the head of the High Court. It was a case in which an order could not be made by the High Court and the Minister for Law and Order thought fit to intervene—because he is sure he did not thereby deflect the course of justice—especially to save the accused from utter ruin in their business affairs. In other words the ground for intervention as the Minister conceived it was purely humanitarian. From the way in which critics attacked the Government it was quite evident that there was a great deal of confused thinking. One member asked whether the accused were Gujaratis and another queried whether they were Congressmen. Simply because one happens to belong to a particular community or a particular party, does it mean that one is beyond the pale of human sympathy? All are citizens and entitled to protection from Government, especially when the High Court is powerless as in the present instance to consider the application of the convicted.

Is it not a fact that the entire body of criminal laws is conceived in a spirit of leniency to the accused? I am, of course, only a layman and not a lawyer as many of the legal luminaries that adorn the opposition. However, I should like to sound a note of warning that if the acts of the Government of the day are made the object of attack and if all possible causes for distrust, disunion and division are dragged in on the slightest pretext, no ordered administration is possible, and there will be no end to such bickerings. Here may I point out that it is only a question of release on parole and not the entire cancellation of the sentence that has been the cause of so much heat in the Assembly and even the worst criminals are sometimes so released. In this connection, Mr. Editor, it was said in the course of a leaderette in the "Times of India" "that there is every reason for the view that Government's action may create an unfortunate precedent and give the impression of there being one law for the rich and another for the poor." It will be readily agreed that this is the first instance of its kind as far as the present Ministry is concerned and no case of the rejection of the petitions emanating from the poor under similar circumstances has to my knowledge so far arisen. Even the worst opponents of the Ministry will easily concede that it stands definitely for the poor and not for the rich.

The "Times of India" also observes that every sentence is to a certain extent penal in nature thereby implying that the ruin of the business of the accused and other consequential occurrences are inherent and are not expected to be prevented, and a correspondent styling himself as "Fair Play" says that many people had to go to jail straightway on the pronouncement of the sentence, thus suggesting that the Minister's action was unjustifiable. If the word, "penal" is an attribute to punishment, I do not see how a sentence can be less so by being undergone after a few days. For sometime now a new ideology has come to stay and that is, though necessarily penal, punishment is administered with a view to reforming the criminal and not crushing him once for all with the machinery of Government. Whether Mr. Munshi considered this aspect or not—I am sure he did—the Congress believes in it and as such no particular individual, class or community is beyond its pale of sympathy, and Mr. Munshi did the barest justice consciously or unconsciously by intervening in this instance. To conclude the Minister for Law and Order granted the application for suspension for fifteen days of a sentence passed on an otherwise good citizen and taxpayer entitled to Government protection on what can be legitimately regarded as humanitarian grounds and it is too much to expect absolute coincidence of views—in party Government such as now obtains—between schools of thought so poles asunder as those of the Government and the Opposition.—Yours, etc.

A RAMNATH.

"Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's Speech"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be a bad day indeed when people will begin to trumpet abroad what little they had been able to do for others, but if your correspondent Mr. Velchand Unwer's challenge were taken up by good citizens of India that unpleasant moment would soon arrive.

I am sure good people who spend in indiscriminating public charities would never relish to have their actions dragged in narrow communalistic tangles as indulged in by your correspondent, otherwise I could have named as many or more instances of Muslim munificence as those of the Hindu community trumpeted by your above correspondent. And what about the Parsis, can they be equalled in this respect by any other community in India, but if they have been able to spend more because of their wealth and outlook, do they belittle the Hindus and others on that account? Or should they?

It would be far better that they had spent nothing rather than misused such good actions for puffing themselves up. Some one has truly said "A wrong which humbles a man is far better than a good action which puffs him up with pride."—Yours, etc.,

"MUSLIM."

Mansa Trouble

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My reporting in the Press about no firing in Mansa has created great vexation among some people. Reports appeared yesterday in Bombay journals in the name of Khedut Committee have exceeded the limit of politeness in abusing me personally. Such abuses will not change my determination to tell the truth.

I fully sympathise with the cause of Mansa peasants and as a worker of State's people for years it is my foremost duty to do so. I have suffered jail hardships in my State and my deportation order was recently cancelled by the State after five years and a half. I have never betrayed faith of people.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGVANJI KAPASI.

Ahmedabad, March 9.

BATLIWALA'S CONVICTION

Socialists Urge Madras Ministry To Release Him

"It is a tragedy that a Ministry of Sedition-mongers' should arrest and sentence a fellow-worker on the charge of sedition observed Mr. Ashoka Mehta, presiding over a public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party at Bazargate Street to protest against the arrest and conviction of Mr. Sorab Batliwala at Madras.

"It is said that Mr. Batliwala advocated violence. If he did that, it was a betrayal of Congress policy. His Congress committee could have pulled him up for it. Instead the Madras Ministry has sanctioned a prosecution. It has been an egregious mistake and it can be rectified only by immediate quashing of the sentence. The ministry should release Batliwala as they did in the case of Mr. Meherally"

PROTEST RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Usuf Meherally. "This public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party deplores the conviction of comrade Batliwala under Sec. 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

"The meeting further requests the Congress Ministry of Madras to quash the sentence and release Comrade Batliwala" Mr. Merherally said that he did not regard the conviction of Mr. Batliwala by the High Court of Madras, as the final word on the matter. He confidently hoped that the Ministry of Madras in exercise of its powers will quash the sentence and restore him once again to the field of public work.

Mr. A. Kameshwarao the organiser of Mr. Batliwala's tour in the Andhra Province supported the resolution.

Mr. Pinto also spoke.

The meeting dispersed with the usual slogans.

INDIAN SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY

Appeal To Shipping Companies For Contributions

BOMBAY, March 16.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Indian Sailors' Home Society and of its patrons was held at the Home on 9th March, 1938.

The Chairman of the Society, Mr. G. E. Bennett, in moving the adoption of the Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts referred to the completion of another satisfactory year in the working of the Home, which had afforded free accommodation to 3,039 seamen in 1937 as against 2,739 in 1936. The average daily attendance during 1937 was 355 and on occasions the Home had been occupied to its maximum capacity. The various amenities offered by the Home, namely, medical aid, night classes, games, cinema, etc. had been well maintained. The order and discipline in the Home during the year was excellent, which reflected favourably not only on the firmness and tact displayed by the Superintendent, Mr. Syed Mahomed, but also on the innate sense of discipline of the seamen

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, the Deputy Chairman, Mr. M. A. Master, referred to the increased use made of the accommodation and amenities of the Home by seamen belonging to the various shipping lines using this port and said that only a few of these companies appeared as patrons or donors of the Society He hoped that all shipping companies would in future make contributions to the funds of the Society commensurate with the use made of the Home by their seamen —A. P.

RIGHTS OF HINDUS

Savarkar Criticises Congress Stand

The aim of Hindu India was the establishment of a homogeneous Empire wherein the natural dominance of Hindus would not be tampered with—an empire like that of Chandra Gupta—was the conception given by Mr. V. D. Savarkar at a meeting held under the auspices of Brahmin Sabha at the Karandikar Hall on Wednesday. Dr. Dongre presided.

It was a negation of Swaraj, observed Mr. Savarkar, if Hindus were not allowed to enjoy their natural rights and civil liberties, even when the British rule was lifted from this country.

The Congress had developed a minority-phobia. This was evident, he remarked, from the "Vande Mataram" and the Calcutta University emblem issues and the attitude recently shown in several clashes between Muslims during their Mohorrum festival and the Hindus during their Holi festival. Again leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose were showing tendency to give way to the Muslim demand in the controversy regarding the national script to be adopted. Anyway, he thought, their demand would be granted.

NEW INDIA

There had never been India as a unit, he declared, and "we are now going to create an India."

In appealing to the audience to join the Hindu Mahasabha Mr. Savarkar stressed the recent events in Europe where Germany had achieved the unity of German nation by annexing Austria, to which task she had set her heart years ago. Similarly he thought that the unity of a Hindu India could be brought about within a hundred or two hundred years, if only a little patience, perseverence and courage were shown by the Hindus.

SCHOOLS, RESIDENTIAL & NON-RESIDENTIAL

(Continued from Page 6.)

into the world, he will not feel quite lost but would be able to find his way about and make a headway in some direction or the other.

The chief point about a Residential School is that it can have control over the boy all the 24 hours and the authorities know exactly what the boy does outside the classroom. In a non-residential School, the masters do not know what the boy does before or after School hours, and it does not really matter to them what he does; usually a day scholar wastes most of his leisure time. One of the most important points of a child's education is that his leisure should be employed usefully. Most of the parents either have not got the time to or are incapable of guiding their children in this matter. Besides the useful employment of leisure time a residential School can enforce proper discipline; it can see to the boy's personal cleanliness and hygiene, to his habits and compulsory attendance at games. It is quite impossible to have proper discipline in a non-residential School for obvious reasons. Suppose a boy comes to School late, it is really not much use punishing the boy because in ninety per cent cases it is not his fault. It is the duty of his parents to see that their children reach the School in time, but they don't. They let the boy stay in bed late or the breakfast is not ready in time or something of the sort. A day School authorities cannot see that a boy goes to bed at a certain fixed time or gets up in the morning at a certain fixed time, or has other regular habits. So a day School cannot really give the boy the education necessary to make him fit to live in this world. School education ought to be quite complete and comprehensive in itself, because every boy cannot afford to go through the University course, and such boys, by the strength of the School education alone, should be able to hold their own in life.

Mothers are usually the hindrance in the way of a boy going to a residential School. They like to fondle their children till they are quite grown up. What is required is to make them understand that they would show their love more by sending them to a residential School than by keeping them at home and completely spoiling them. Remember that habits formed in childhood remain for ever, so the children should be sent to a residential School as early as possible so that the child may not get a chance to be spoilt at home and may start by learning good habits at School. If the child is taught to be clean, or to be punctual or to be kind or to play games etc., he will want to be clean, punctual, kind, and play games when he grows older. So if you send your child to a good boarding School, you ensure that he will form good habits which will be a help to him all his life. The separation from the child may be a little difficult for the mother in the beginning, but she will soon get used to it and the compensation will be much greater when she will notice the beneficial effect on her child of the boarding School education.

Intimate Personal Contact

Another very important point is that intimate personal contact between the teachers and the taught outside the classroom is most essential if the former are to give of their best to the latter. This contact is possible only in a residential School where the Staff live on the spot and so are able to mix with boys at all times. In ordinary high School the masters come to the School only to give a few lessons and do not see their pupils at any other time; they probably would not be able to recognise them if they saw them anywhere else. That is all quite wrong. A School-master's job should not consist merely of classwork, but should be a whole time job in which the fine elements of education are passed on outside the classroom. The Schoolmaster's job is most honourable and most important. He must remember that he can make a boy's career or ruin it. Therefore for the sake of the country and humanity, only those men who are prepared to put their heart and soul into the work, should take up this profession. Unfortunately there are any number of masters who do their work half-heartedly. Such masters should be got rid of at the earliest opportunity. Bombay Presidency is full of ordinary high Schools and thousands of boys and girls pass the Matriculation Examination from them every year. Most of the Schools are perfectly useless and it is time that they should be closed down In their place should be established good residential Schools scattered all over the Presidency and with a Staff that will give their whole life to the cause of Education.

SHOULD MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS

Bihar Leaders' Plea For Minority Rights

PATNA, March 16.

"Should the Muslims join the Congress for political purposes or retain and strengthen a separate political organisation of their own?"

This question was answered by Mr. S. A. Aziz, in his presidential address at the Bihar Provincial Muslim League Conference this afternoon

He said: "Speaking for myself I do not mind it and may even welcome the idea of joining it provided it is done so by the Muslims in an organised body with an understanding with Congress and some sections of the Hindus in order that both the major communities of India may remain allied together for the advancement of the country. One thing, however, is certain that the minority communities and particularly the Muslims will not merge themselves in the Congress and the Muslim League will not only continue its existence, but will live a most effective and useful life, with greatly added strength and vigour."

CONGRESS BLAMED

He regretted that his efforts to remove misunderstanding between the two communities had yielded no satisfactory result, and he blamed the Congress for its failure. He added: "If the lamentable situation is allowed to exist and the communal quarrel which is widely affecting the masses also continues the losses may be impossible to repair.

Mr. Aziz asked: "Cannot the Congress Party with all their resources in men and money, start a courageous campaign against the demon of religious intolerance and remove in Bihar the fear of the Muslim minority, who deserve protection?"

"There never was a time when united action for self-improvement was more imperative than now specially in view of the conditions which prevail in the country and the announcement made by the Muslims.

TASK BEFORE LEAGUE

"They have to keep in view three principal objects. Firstly, to organise and unite themselves on proper lines with wisdom and care in patriotic spirit, secondly, to do some practical work which should include the elimination of some evils which are committed in the name of social customs and invented religious rituals, which are nothing short of idolatory based on or arising from superstitious belief. Thirdly, to co-operate with the Congress or any other party of the Hindu or others when requirements and the legitimate aspirations of India are likely to be served better by doing so, without injuring the Muslims or any other minority community."—A. P.

BANGALORE, March 16.

The Mysore State Congress Convention will be held during the first week of April to adopt methods for an organised form of activities in connection with the remodelling of public activities as suited to the requirements of the State.—United Press.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION'S APPEAL TO PREMIER

Protest Against Millowners' Circular On Interim Recommendations Of Textile Inquiry Committee

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has addressed the following letter to Hon Mr. B. G. Kher on 13th instant.

"On behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) I invite your urgent attention to the fact that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association are not carrying out the recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee in their Interim Report, in the matter of the wages of piece-workers. The Report of the Committee has been accepted in full by your Government and the Mill-owners though they consider the wage-increases as unjustifiable have decided to agree to them.

But they are cutting down the increases in the matter of piece-workers by an indirect method which has no ground whatever in the Report itself.

MILL-OWNERS' CIRCULAR.

I shall proceed to make our contentions clear by quoting both from the Report and the Mill-owners' circular thereon.

In the matter of piece-workers, Para 133 Clause 2 B in the Report says "in the case of piece-workers, the rate of increase to which an individual worker will be entitled is indicated in the Schedule by the category of earnings within which may fall his net earnings during the pay-period." Clearly, it means that in the case of every piece-worker "his" net earnings will determine the category from which his particular rate of increase is to be applied to him Thus, if two piece-workers earn Rs 34 an Rs. 38 the rate of increase for one will be 2 annas in the rupee and for another 11 annas. On page 91, this is made very clear by the Report which says "We are thus led to recommend that the basis 'both' for calculating the increment and for determining its rate should be the actual earnings of each piece-worker."

"SELF-CONTRADICTORY."

The Mill-owners' Association in their circular dated 26th Feb. 1938 No. 845/184 have given instructions of calculating piece-work increases which are absolutely contrary to the above. The instructions of the Associations in themselves are self-contradictory. The circular says "Take out the average wages per month for eacn piece-work occupation for a full month's work at the present rates. .....". The average visualised here is not for each piece-worker but for each piece-work occupation, such as winding, Roving, Weaving etc. If this average for the month of February in weaving is Rs. 36 then all weavers will get an increase of ans. 1½ per rupees Rs. 36 average falls in the category of 32-4-11 to 36-14-9 which is Scheduled to get ans. 1½ increase. Now here, if an individual weaver has earned Rs. 30 he does not, according to this circular get ans. 2 increase to which he is entitled according to the Interim Report.

The mill-owners' Circular, however, contradicts in the example with which it illustrates its own formulation. It says "Take out the average for permanent full time workers and then proceed according to the scales....." (of increase.

This means not the average of earnings of a whole occupation for a full month's work, but the average of only permanent workers. That is only those who have put in 26 days in month of 26 working days, or 24 days as in February.

Thus 'the rate' of increase for all piece-workers is not determined by their 'individual' net earnings, but by the average earnings of full time permanent workers.

This method of applying the increase, I submit, is wrong and contrary to the recommendations of the report, both their spirit and word as shown in pages 131 and 133 particularly.

PIECE-WORKERS HARD HIT.

The net effect of this tampering with para 131 and 133 by the Mill-owners is that piece-workers get a less percentage of increase..... in weaving alone. The (Mill-owners) will make a saving of more than Rs. 30,000 per month, according to our tentative calculations. And we may point out that piece-workers are more than 50 per cent of the total strength.

I, therefore, request you to take up the question and to ask the Mill-owners to restore completely the increase and pay next month whatever shortage is found in this month's wages because of the faulty method followed by the owners."

By another letter, the Union had requested the Prime Minister to receive a deputation to discuss the 50 per cent. of the total strength above matter.

FAMOUS GERMAN TENNIS STAR ARRESTED

Aryan Qualifications Of Cramm's Wife Doubted

BERLIN (By Mail).

Gottfried Cramm, German lawn tennis ace, Davis Cup player, popular Wimbledon star, has been arrested by the criminal police here, it is revealed under paragraph 175 the German Penal Code, which deals with moral delinquency.

It is probable that he will not represent Germany this summer in international tournaments.

Cramm arrived in Germany from a successful world tennis tour about two weeks ago.

A correspondent writes in a British newspaper: Cramm has been subjected to pin-pricks by some of his countrymen, who shed doubt on the Aryan qualifications of his wife.

She is a grand-daughter of the late Louis Hagen, well-known Cologne banker, who was a Roman Catholic, but was presumably of Jewish origin.

Cramm said recently: "It is incorrect to call me 'Baron' or 'Von Cramm.' My correct name is Gottfried Freiherr von Cramm or shorter, Gottfried Cramm. Von Cramm is wrong, because 'Freiherr' and 'Von' go together."

The Parliamentary Committee of Empire Industries Association passed a resolution expressing the hope that British Government would now make it clear that cession of territories under British Mandate was a subject not open to discussion. The vote was unanimous.

JUST BEFORE RETIRING

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Selling Pressure In Sterling Dollar

STEADIER TREND IN FRANC

Wheat Easy

NEW YORK COTTON.
Cotton showed very little activity although underlying sentiment continues to somewhat cheerful consequent upon inflationary possibilities.
LONDON EXCHANGES.
Sterling Dollar first improved but later slid back.
Franc showed a steadier attitude.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Prices eased on disappointing foreign cables and March liquidation.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
Later improved on better outside demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 16.

Previous closing	8.92
To-day's opening	8.99
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	8.93
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 16.

Previous closing	5.00
To-day's opening	4.98
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.07
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 169-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 16.
New York cotton showed very little activity although underlying sentiment continues to somewhat cheerful consequent upon inflationary possibilities in increased armaments expenditure while scarcity of contracts also imparted steadiness.
Trading in May commenced at 8.99 i.e. seven points higher than previous closing prices early advanced on better Liverpool and better trade demand with less selling from outside but subsequently demand slowed down in absence of any further stimulating news with price hovering around 8.98.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 16.
The following were the opening ranges:—
May (8.83/8.83) 8.99/8.99
July (8.93/8.93) 9.07/9.06
October (9.03/9.02) 9.16/9.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 16.

January (4.88)	5.03
March (4.92)	5.07
January (6.84)	7.04
March (6.79)	6.99

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 16.
Market closed.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 16.
The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-0 1-4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE
First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 9/16 sellers) 18 5/8 sellers.
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20, £20

RUBBER
Spot (6 7/8 sellers) 6 7/8 sellers.
Forward July September (7 1/16 value) 7 paid buyers.

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

London, March 16.
LONDON METALS
Tin (£186 3/4 buyers £187 sellers firm) £185 buyers £185 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£16 7/8 buyers £16 15/16 sellers. Strong) £16 7/16 buyers £16 1/2 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/2 to £45 9/16) £44 1/2 to £45 1/4.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 16.

Previous closing	4.98 5/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, March 16.

Previous closing	4.98.25
To-day's opening	4.98.50
To-day's closing	4.98.81

FRANC RATE
London, March 16.

Previous closing	162.87
To-day's opening	162.50
To-day's closing	160.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 16.
London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.50 and after improving to 4.98.90 again slid back to 4.96.87 on selling pressure.
Franc opened at 162.50 and then eased slightly to 162.87 on scattered selling with rate subsequently showing steadier trend.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.533) 12.344
New York on Bombay (37.70) 37.65
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.65) 94.55
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16
London on Kobe (1-1 15/16) 1-1 15/16

DISCOUNTS
3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 16.
The following cable information was received from London:—
"Speculators sold market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, March 16.

Spot	(20 3/8d.) 20 3/8d.
Forward	(20 1/16d.) 20d.

LONDON GOLD
London, March 16.
London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-8 1/2) £6-19-9 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 16.

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Silver ready	closed
Silver Fagan	closed
Silver Chaitra	closed
Gold ready	closed
Gold Fagan	closed
Gold Chaitra	closed
Sovereign	closed

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 16.
Liverpool wheat opened quiet March 84 May 84 3/8 market continued to be depressed by disappointing foreign cables with March liquidation on issuance of further liberal tenders also adversely affecting market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 16.
Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.85 7/8. Prices early declined on liquidation and disappointed holders selling but later improved on better outside demand and covering.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 16.
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 89.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation
Liverpool, March 16.
Liverpool wheat market closed to-day March 83 5/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 16. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£90 1/2) £90
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/)2 £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 1/4) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/8) £72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 3/4) £99
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £105 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/4) £100
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109) £108 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 16.
London Stock market continued to be overclouded by developments in Spain Giltedged securities suffered further setback three and a half quoted at 90 i.e. ten shillings lower than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (12-7 1/2) 12-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (50) 45-0
Hydro Electric (4 1/8) 4
Elec. Music Industry (12-9) 11-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (29) 28-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (28-6) 28-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 57-6
Son Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£35) £34
Dunlop Rubber (28-9) 27
Unilever Ordinary (36) 34-4 1/2
Ford Motors (20) 19-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60 3/4) £59
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£93-9) £91-3
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-3) 121-3
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19) 18-6
Distillers (90-7 1/2) 87-3
Bradfords Dyers (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 3-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-6) 37-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 20-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 48 3/4) dol 48 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3) 40-0
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (28-9) 28-0

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (25) 25
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (23-6) 23-0

JUTE SHARES
Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (43-4 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15) £15 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (76-3) 70-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (87-6) 85-0
Sub Nigel (£9 3/4) £9 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 25-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (25) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (75-4 1/2) 71-3
Burma Oil (106-3) 102-6
Mexican Eagle (7 1/8) 6 5/8
Shell Transport (85) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£38 1/8) £37 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 16.
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 52 3/8) dol 53 1/2
General Motors (dol 34 1/4) dol 35 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 3/8) dol 32 3/4
Preference (dol 103 3/8) unquoted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 16.

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotation:	
Wheat May	closed
Wheat September	closed
Linseed May	closed
Linseed September	closed

The Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal's Annual Session will be held in the Jaipur City about the last week of April 1938, and an Exhibition of old and new arts, crafts and village industries of Jaipur will be held.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-edged Register Loss: Franc Meets Violent Bidding

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 16.
Stock Exchange:—Flat owing to fears of further complications in European situation arising from the Spanish war moves. Giltedged securities led to decline, registering losses upto 2/3-8, although yesterday's liquidation account of banks operating in China, in connection with the latest Chinese Currency Decree, was no longer evidenced. Europeans were again sold.
Industrials:—Weak, notably tobaccos and breweries, on fears of extra taxation, though heavy industrials and aviations were relatively steady in view of armament equity.
Commodities:—Cotton was firmer on inflationary talk and political fears.
Foreign Exchanges:—French francs met violent bidding in late dealings in the hope of formation of National Government for France
Dollars encountered Continental refugee inquiry.

POLITICALS' DEMANDS

Dr. Roy's Talks With Mahatma On Political Situation

CALCUTTA, March 16.
In order to minimise strain on Gandhiji's health as much as possible, it has been decided that no engagement for him to address public meetings or any outdoor functions will be accepted.
Before resuming the thread of negotiations at the point where it was left at the time Gandhiji left Calcutta in November last, Gandhiji, it is reliably understood, will meet prominent representatives of detenus and State prisoners recently released, and try to ascertain their feelings in regard to his present mission in Bengal.

It is not considered unlikely in Congress circles here that a meeting between Gandhiji and his Excellency Lord Brabourne may take place in connection with the negotiations on the question of the release of political prisoners.

DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi, will receive a deputation this afternoon of the released politicals led by Mr. Satindranath Sen, Secretary of the Political Prisoners Release Committee, who will request Mahatmaji to demand from the Bengal Government in the course of his negotiations with them, besides the release of detenus and political prisoners, the repeal of all repressive laws and any other act of political repression, including the curtailment of civil liberties, the withdrawal of restraint on released detenus, State prisoners and others with restricted freedom, the refund of the securities forfeited, the restoration of the confiscated properties, the removal of the ban on associations and permission to the Bengal exiles at present out of Bengal and India to return to their home province.

COALITION TALKS?

Dr. Roy was closeted with Gandhiji for more than an hour. It is understood that he acquainted Gandhiji with the present trend of Bengal politics with special reference to the recent defection in the ranks of the Ministerial party.
It is understood that Dr. Roy will have further talks with Mahatmaji when the possibility of bringing together all progressive elements in the Bengal Assembly into alliance with the Congress Party will be discussed.

In this connection, considerable significance is attached to the meeting specially arranged for this evening between Mahatma Gandhi and the Depressed Class members of the Bengal Assembly who have so long worked with the Coalition (Ministerial) Party.—United Press

Tea Statistics

The Secretary, Indian Tea Association writes:—
The International Tea Committee which is set up under the International Tea Agreement as the controlling and directing body publish a monthly Bulletin of tea statistics which gives the most important statistics concerning the export of tea from producing countries, stocks in the main centres of distribution, auction prices and consumption of tea in the different countries of the world over a long period of years. It furnishes the most comprehensive guide to the progress of the tea regulation scheme and to the fortunes of the tea industry which is one of India's most important fields of capital investment and one of the largest employers of organised labour. It is essential for any person who wishes to have the necessary information at his disposal to enable him to reach an informed view of the future of this most important Indian plantation product.

INDIAN SUGAR STEADY

Foreign Market Easy

Bombay, March 15
Java Sugar: There are no stocks of Java sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards forward positions local market continued to remain dull and depressed mainly due to unfavourable reports from Foreign markets especially from Java where second hands were sellers at about 3d below their quotations last week. On the whole there was a decline of 1 anna in March and about 3 annas per cwt from April onwards. Business was very restricted as there was hardly any buying interest except for small demand from out Ports for named steamers and March shipment. London Terminal market has in the meantime declined by 2 3/4d which has a depressing effect both on the local and Java markets. During the week no direct business has been placed in the market although prices ruling here are slightly below Java parity. The dealers prefer to wait and watch the future course of the market and operate only when markets are settled. Locally there was hardly any turnover amongst dealers and small business that was reported was for sales by dealers for Kathiawar Ports only. At the close tone of the market was weak with downward tendency.

INDIAN SUGARS
Market for ready continued to remain steady. Dealers generally prefer to sell their previous holdings at best market rates as present prices are just near Syndicate limits and there is very little possibility of further advance in prices in near future. On the whole there is little chance of any large business until previous supplies have gone into consumption. There are some enquiries for forward deliveries at Syndicate limits but business is not possible as Syndicate members are not permitted to sell forward. Cawnpore market was reported steady. It was reported that certain sugars were sold at Syndicate rates for limited quantities but most of the merchants who previously used to purchase heavily are no more interested at Syndicate limits as they see no chance of making profit over Syndicate limits. Arrivals during the week are estimated at about 1300 tons and stocks at about 4500 lbs. as against 4000 and 10100 tons respectively at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKET
On the New York Terminal market there was an alround decline of 3 points while on the London Terminal market there was a further decline of 2 3/4, 2 and 1 1/2d. in May, August and December positions respectively. Decline in London Terminal is attributed to recent disturbed political situation in Europe. Java market following London Terminal market was dull with second hand sellers pressing to sell their holdings at concession in rates but without success as buyers have totally withdrawn. "Nivas" limit is understood to be unchanged for India.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI
There is nothing to report as far as Java business is concerned. As regards Indian sugars markets continue to remain steady but business is restricted as holders generally prefer to sell their previous commitments which they have purchased at lower rates fearing temporary reaction during next few days when there is likely to have pressure from the mills for March despatches. Generally the position is considered healthy as Syndicate is not expected to reduce selling limits in near future.
Stocks of sugar in M. B. Indian Ports on about 1st March 1938 are estimated at about 14831 tons as against 22780 tons at the same time last year.
General: Tendency of the market for forward Java is at the moment uncertain and a further small decline from the present level is not unlikely in view of the unsettled state of foreign markets due to recent disturbed political situation in Europe and its effect on different markets in Europe and elsewhere.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, March 14.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1937 to 10th March 1938		1,402,309
Same time previous season		1,944,135
Exports from 1st Sept. 1937 to 10th March 1938.		
	1937	1936
United Kingdom	18,916	42,545
Continent	129,603	197,958
China	52,316	6,100
Japan	294,741	814,200
Coast Ports	38,643	13,142
U. S. A.	———	3,935
	534,219	1,077,880
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1937 to 10th March 1938		227,651
Estimate Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1937 to 10th March 1938		580,247
Same period last year		375,873
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th March 1938		936,050
Same time last year		1,081,360

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-Country from 1st Sept. 1937 to 3rd March 1938	1,067,508
Same time previous season	1,681,131
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1937 to 24th February 1938	632,941
Same time previous year	952,619

Madras Cotton Statistics

MADRAS, March 14.
A Note issued by the Director of Agriculture states that the receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from February 1, 1936 to March 4, 1938, amounted to 22,362 bales of 400 lb. as against an estimate of 439,700 bales of the total crop of 1937-38.
The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 19,449 bales. 30,875 bales, mainly of pressed cotton, were received at spinning mills and 3,923 bales were exported by sea, while 3,859 bales were imported by sea, mainly from Karachi and Bombay.—United Press.

YARN DULL AND FEATURELESS

Small Turnover At Lower Prices

Bombay, March 15
The Yarn market has remained rather dull and featureless throughout the whole past week and prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range. Cotton markets have also continued to remain quiet and this has very unfavourably affected the yarn markets all over the country. Turnover in the local market has been very restricted particularly in Indian yarns where demand from consuming districts has remained unsatisfactory. Most of the dealers have been constantly complaining about the lack of fresh sales and have been only contend with effecting deliveries against the previous contracts. As regards the Export outlets reports from almost all important markets are rather discouraging and no fresh sales of importance have been possible during the week. Stocks with the dealers have been increasing particularly in coarse counts where offtake has been very negligible. In case of fine counts however, deliveries are fairly good and stocks have been yet small though fresh sales are getting more and more difficult. The future tendency of the market is yet uncertain and if the absence of demand continues still further both from Home as well as Export markets it will not be surprising if prices decline further to some extent.

ENGLISH YARNS
There is nothing fresh to report in this class of yarns where business continues to remain slack owing to Japanese as well as Indian competition.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS
Prices of almost all kinds of yarns have fluctuated within a very narrow range with a very quiet undertone at the close. In case of Mercerised yarns spot demand is much restricted whereas speculative turnover in forward deliveries has also been comparatively much smaller. Demand from consuming districts has continued to remain very limited in grey cotton yarns single as well as twofolds in spite of very steady prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners. No fresh forward business of importance has been possible during the week. Exchange has remained very steady whereas Sampin has been fluctuating in sympathy with cotton markets.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS
The Artificial silk yarns were a bright feature in the market during the week under review. After continued decline in Japanese Art: Silk yarns during the last several weeks market has now been taking a turn for the better and prices have improved further to the extent of half an anna per lb. during the week with a firm undertone at the close. The statistical position is now slowly asserting itself and dealers are now beginning to realise that in the face of much higher prices quoted by Japanese Spinners and very small arrivals by incoming steamers, prices are bound to improve gradually and in due course. Reports from consuming districts are more assuring particularly from the Southern Indian as well as Northern Indian markets and it looks as though the prices will advance still further on account of scarcity of certain types and qualities. As regards Italian yarns offtake has been gradually showing signs of improvement and it is very likely that if Japanese prices advance further, sales of Italian yarns will show further improvement. The future tendency continues to remain more hopeful.

LOCAL YARNS
The latest political developments in Central Europe have had their repercussions all over the world markets and naturally Indian Yarn markets cannot be free from the same. Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has also been much smaller and a further decline to the extent of about a Rupee per bale has been in evidence. The future tendency is rather easy.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co, Ltd.	£0 5 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 5 9
Turner and Newall	3 17 6
Associated Elec. Industries	2 0 6
Attock Oil	1 12 3
Associated Portland Cement	3 17 6
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	1 19 9
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 4½
Beira Railways	1 6 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 9
Marconi International Marine	1 9 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 24.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 11 0
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 18 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 0 3
International Rly. of C. America	3 5 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 10 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 7 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 14 6
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 6
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 10.45
American Radiator	dol 12.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 41.50
American Can Company	dol 84.00
General Foods Corporation	dol 26.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 14 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 6
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 6 9
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	2 5 0
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 12 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 19 9
Trust of Bank Share units	XD0 18,3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 1
	35 p.c. p.a.

BURMA CORPORATION

Badwin Mine.—During the month of February 37,622 tons of ore were mined, including 25 tons of High Grade Ore. 33,200 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,839 tons of Lead Concentrates.
11,000 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 223 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,585 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.
Refinery Products were:—
6,575 tons Refined Lead.
510,000 ounces Refined Silver.
Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,978 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.1 ounces of Silver, 3.05 per cent Lead, 58.15 per cent Zinc.
In addition to the above 450 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 4,657 tons Copper Ore.
100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 210 tons Speiss were also produced.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 15

May	8.92
July	8.99
October	9.08
December	9.08
January	9.11
Middling Spot	8.98

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 15

March	9.04
May	9.06
July	9.13
Middling Spot	9.16

NEW YORK
New York, March 15

11-00 A. M. RANGES—	
May	8.91/8.91
July	9.97/8.97
October	9.06/9.06
NOON CALL—	
May	8.92
July	8.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 15

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	13,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	15,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 15

March	4.96
April	4.97
May	5.00
June	5.02
July	5.05
August	5.06
September	5.08
October	5.10
November	5.11
December	5.12
January	5.14
February	5.15
March	5.16
Middling Spot	5.03
10-12 a.m. quotations	
May	4.97
October	5.05

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 15

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
March sellers	£12-6-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
March sellers	£13-15-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
March sellers	£14-2-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
March April sellers	£12-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
March sellers	£12-0-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 15

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
March April sellers	48
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
March April sellers	38/3
Wheat South Australian parcels	
March sellers	35/3

LINSEED OIL
London, March 15

Linseed oil London naked per cwt.	
March sellers	26/9
Linseed oil London naked per cwt.	
March April sellers	26/9

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, March 15

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 15

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£78
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 7/8
Victory bonds	£109 1/4
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£90
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	££9 5/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 15
Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-8 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 15

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7

LONDON SILVER
London, March 15

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 15

T T London on:—	
New York	4.98.25
Paris	162.87
Berlin	12.39 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.97 13/16
Brussels	29.59 1/2
Milan	94.68
Berne	21.64 1/2
Prague	142.00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, March 15

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1938

Govind Das' Scheme Of Colonising East Africa Criticised

Cease Exploiting African And Help In Their Regeneration

AHMEDABAD (By Mail).

"THE SCHEME OF COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA, FORMULATED BY SETH GOVIND DAS, M.L.A., AND PUBLISHED IN CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS IS IN NO WAY IN CONFORMITY WITH THE VIEWS OF ANY POLITICAL OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA," says Mr. S. G. Amin, Secretary of the East African Indian National Congress and the Secretary of the Deputation of the East African Indians, that is now touring in India in the course of a statement to the Press.

He adds:—"The East African Indian National Congress has not been either directly or indirectly consulted by Seth Govind Das and the deputation that is now touring in India has had no opportunity of studying or discussing the proposals much less approving or disapproving them. I am of opinion that the Indian settlement in East Africa would be ill-served by such proposals based on incomplete and ill-digested information obtained in a hurried tour of South and East Africa.

Formation of limited companies for the purpose of colonisation and establishment of large scale industries or even discussion of such schemes will provide in the hands of our opponents in East Africa the most effective weapon with which to condemn us and will endanger the happy relations which exist between the Indians and the Africans throughout East Africa.

If the report in the press is correct Seth Govind Das proposes that Indians in India and East Africa should start imitating the imperialist powers in their policy of exploiting the backward races. I believe that Indians in Africa have a nobler mission to perform than the adoption of this policy. Nothing should be done by the Indians in East Africa by which their relation with the Africans should be strained at any time in the present or the future.

Helping in the regeneration of the African race is the destiny which awaits the Indians in Africa. Stooping to schemes of exploiting the Africans politically or industrially can never be justified by the Indians here or in Africa and I am sure that if Seth Govind Das had consulted the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress or any prominent Congress leader he would have acted in a different manner. Settlement of Indians in East Africa can be justified only to the extent that it remains harmless to the future progress of the Africans and to the extent that it actively helps such progress."—A. P.

"The whole success of the scheme, however, depends on two factors, namely the proper lead given by our leaders in organising financing and recruiting proper material for this scheme, and the willingness of our recruits to adopt, acclimatize and serve the country of their adoption.

"I would suggest that a few leaders of our public life may be deputed to East Africa, also Northern Rhodesia and other places to study and examine the details of this scheme and make a report to the nation. This, however, must not be delayed any longer, as we may not be able to accomplish our objective if we delay. I would submit to the proposed commission of inquiry further details in connection with this scheme. Small beginnings on an experimental scale should be immediately made and I must say the responsibilities of these pioneers will be very great. Their success or failure would largely determine the future of the Indian race both in India and abroad. That is why the selection of the first band should be made by a representative national committee from among true and tried men.

SEGREGATION AND FRANCHISE PROBLEMS

"In the meanwhile till the colonization scheme matures, we have to fight for our rights in East Africa as elsewhere. Some of the problems affecting us in East Africa such as the segregation to the low lands in Kenya, restrictions on trade as in Zanzibar have to be fought and solved by vigorous action. The problem of franchise is another pressing issue. We should without delay try to secure adequate representation in all spheres of Government in proportion to the number and interest we represent there; as we have a greater stake than any other single community. The present separate electorates are wholly unjustifiable from either the political or economical point of view. A common electoral roll is an urgent necessity and cannot be denied on any ground whatsoever.

"In a nutshell, what we want and must insist upon is the principle of equality both in the political and economic spheres. I realise, however, that our fight for freedom in India and its achievement is the only solution for our overseas Indian problem. In support of this view, I may mention the fact that the Japanese, though they are Asiatics are not subjected to all these disabilities which Indians are suffering from.

"Lastly, I would suggest both for East and South Africa the urgent need for cultural contacts. For in my recent visits I discovered to my surprise that many colonial born Indians are quite ignorant of Indian history, literature, philosophy, culture and tradition. We are partly responsible for this state of affairs. To remedy this defect we should send cultural missions from time to time consisting of our best statesmen, philosophers, poets, authors,

(Continued in Col 7)

Way To Solve Problems Of Indian Settlers In Africa

Proposed Starting Of Limited Co. On Co-op. Lines To Relieve Unemployment

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., (Central), and a member of the All-India Congress Committee, who, on behalf of the Congress, recently toured East and South Africa to study the problems of Indian settlers there, has submitted his report.

Mr. Das, in his report, stresses the need of organizing a colonization society "with sufficient resources of men and money", and of establishing cultural contacts with the Indian settlers in East and South Africa.

The report states: "This is essentially an age of organisation and nothing much can be done in any sphere by individuals however well intentioned they may be, without proper and effective national organisation. I therefore suggest that we should organise a proper colonisation society with sufficient resources of men and money. The acquisition of African Colonies by the British Government is mainly due to the efforts of the British East Africa Company, British South Africa Company, the Rhodesia Company, the Royal Niger Company and other chartered companies. Other European powers also acquired colonies by the same methods not only in Africa but the world over.

RELIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT

"My proposals contemplate the starting of a limited company on co-operative lines in which the future colonists as well as the public in India will take shares. This society will have to select a proper band of workers with a desire to serve their adopted country. Such a plan has the added merit of relieving the problem of unemployment to some extent among the educated. Our colonists must be recruited from among scientific agriculturists, engineers and other trained men and women, to develop the vast resources of Africa for the common good of all. Land is very cheap in East Africa and is also very fertile. It is sparsely populated and offers opportunities for a willing worker to obtain a higher standard of living ultimately than is possible in India, with our pressure of population. I am sure a move of this kind will be welcomed by the Indian community already living there as it will be to our mutual advantage.

TRAPPED WHILE RETURNING

How Europeans Were Killed In Singareni Disaster

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 15.

I interviewed an eye-witness of the Singareni Collieries disaster who told the narrowing tale and observed that among the three Europeans, who died, were Mr. Andrews, General Manager, Mr. Housten, Pit Manager and Mr. Young, Assistant Pit Manager. These three Europeans on receipt of information that smoke was emerging from the Exstrutt Pit rushed to the pit along with a batch of labourers, numbering about hundred After extinguishing the fire, while they were returning a sudden explosion occurred and the pit collapsed, and almost all, who were inside, were killed.

The eye-witness says that it was after some time that others rushed to the scene for rendering aid and the dead bodies of the Europeans were found after about thirty to forty bodies of labourers were recovered from the debris. Immediately the news of the tragedy spread like wild fire in the Collieries Colony and thousands ran helter skelter weeping and crying. Sir Frank Birley, Managing Director, Messrs. Best and Company, Madras, who was staying at the Collieries and Khurshed Mirza, Director of Mines, who had been to Singareni are expected to return to Hyderabad this evening.

I understand that at the collieries approximately about 10,000 persons are regularly employed and most of them live in the vicinity of the mines.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Villagers Contribute Their Mite To Make Conference A Success

CUTTACK (By Mail).

Brisk collections are being made in connection with the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference to be held at Delang from March 25 to March 31. It is understood Rs. 5,000 have been collected so far and more money is expected. One significant factor is that villagers are contributing to the Conference more by realising one or two pice from every household.

The All-India Spinners Association and the All-India Village Industries' Association will also meet there during the week. It has also been announced that a meeting of the National Education Committee, appointed at the Haripura Congress, will be held there.

ADDRESS TO SUBHAS

The Utkal Congress Socialist Party will present Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, an address of welcome, when Mr. Bose comes here in connection with these meetings.

Special huts for leaders and other members have been built in Barboi the village where the Conference will be held. B N Railway has already granted concessions for visitors and delegates —United Press.

"Chronicle" Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK

The "Bombay Chronicle" has just completed twenty-five years of its existence. To celebrate its Silver Jubilee a special Jubilee Number will be issued next week.

The Number will contain messages of appreciation and congratulations from Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent leaders as well as leading journalists, besides contributions on a rich variety of subjects. It will be profusely illustrated.

PRICE: ANNAS EIGHT

Tornado Takes Toll Of 20 Lives

HUNDRED INJURED IN VILLAGES: SEVERAL HUTS DEVASTATED

DACCA: March 15.

TWENTY PERSONS WERE KILLED AND ABOUT A HUNDRED INJURED AS A RESULT OF A SEVERE TORNADO WHICH PASSED OVER A NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER THE KALAPAHARIA AND KHAGKANDI UNION BOARDS IN NARAYANGANJ SUB-DIVISION, DEVASTATING SEVERAL HUTS, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER.

The injured persons were removed to Narayanganj Hospital.

The Health Officer has proceeded to the affected area with medical officers and equipments. The Sub-Divisional Officer has also gone there. The District Magistrate has sent money for necessary relief work.

Further details are awaited.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM.

Legislators' Move For Relief For Victims

SYLHET, March, 15.

Following the heavy and incessant showers for several days past, dykes have been erected at several places to save the Buro crops (a kind of paddy) which is the only crop that the inhabitants of North Sylhet reap throughout the year—in the low-lying areas in the Sunamganj Sub-Division were washed away by the onrush of flood waters, resulting in the total destruction of crops.

Several members of the Assam Legislature have sent an intimation to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sunamganj, drawing the attention of the Government to the distress of the people, and asking for immediate relief.

It will be recalled that only a week ago, over sixty persons were killed and one hundred injured in Upper Assam, when a cyclone passed over it, besides great damage having been done to the tea gardens and tea factories in that part of the province.—United Press.

BARODA FEDERATION PROPAGANDA

(From A Correspondent)

AMRELI, March 15.

As the Dewan Saheb had gone to Delhi, Colonel Cumar Shivrajsinhji, Naib Dewan Saheb has been deputed to Amreli in connection with the work of Federation.

Police Commissioner Rao Bahadur Ghatge's persistent efforts were completely successful, and the remaining Talukas of Songadh Thana submitted their representations to Col Shivrajsinhji.

Durbar Umedsinhji of Panchavda Taluka realised full well that the Talukdar's interest was safe in the hands of the Baroda Government, and he said that Talukdars well understood the implications.

Thakore Ranjitsinhji of Limda whose untiring efforts deserve praise signed the Baroda scheme.

Supported by R. B. Ghatge Saheb, about forty talukdars of eight talukas of Chok Thana headed by Devisinhji of Chiroda have also agreed to join Baroda.

BOGEY OF SECRET ORGANISATIONS

Home Minister Heckled In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, March 15.

There has not been a change in the atmosphere of the Province and secret organisations still existed, declared the Home Minister in the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day replying to a debate on a Congress cut motion under the head police.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Opposition asked: "Where are the Secret organisations? Where are the hidden arms?"

The Home Minister said he failed to understand the reasons for saying that a better atmosphere prevailed in the Province to-day. From experience in the past they could unhesitatingly say that large scale release of political prisoners was always followed by recrudescence of terrorist activities.

The Home Minister was often heckled by Opposition members, when replying on the debate.

The cut motion was lost without division and the Home Minister's demand for a grant of Rs. 20,78,900 under the head "police" was voted without division.

Earlier replying to another cut motion of a Coalition member urging that the Calcutta Corporation should be made to bear the cost of Calcutta Police, the Home Minister announced the Government had decided that the Corporation should contribute to the charges of the Calcutta police.

The cut motion was withdrawn. —A. P.

Towards Free Primary Education In Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The primary education cess and tax are going to be imposed on the residents of certain districts in Bengal from the beginning of the next financial year in order to introduce the scheme of free primary education in those districts, according to a statement made by the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier and Education Minister, in the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day during interpellation.

Mr. Huq said that he was now convinced that there was a general desire among the people of the Province for the wholesale extension of the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act of 1930. Steps would be taken, Mr. Huq added, as soon as practicable for the establishment of District School Boards, where they did not exist at present as a preliminary to the introduction of free primary education throughout the province.—A.P.

(Continued from column 3.)

artists and musicians, etc. Such a mission will not only benefit the Indians but also be an eye-opener to the Europeans there. Facilities may also be provided for promising young men and women to come to India to study in our higher institutions of learning such as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University, Santiniketan and Gurukul, etc. These measures would go a long way in promoting mutual goodwill and better understanding based not on ignorance and prejudice but on culture and sympathy and will be the means of promoting international friendship and peace."

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE INVESTORS

SO THE POLICE THOUGHT THEY'D FIND ME!--THE ONLY THING THEY'LL FIND WILL BE YOUR BODY! SAY YOUR PRAYERS!
WE'LL BE IN FRANCE IN--
YOU'LL BE IN JAIL--STICK 'EM UP!
SMACK!
LYMAN ANDERSON
DON'T SHOOT! WE NEED HER--- THE PLACE IS SURROUNDED BY POLICE!
4-29
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